

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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LI XIANNIAN MEETS STANFORD INTERNATIONAL GROUP

OW231701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a delegation from the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) International here today. The delegation has D.K. Newbigging, chairman of Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd. as its honorary leader and Dr W.B. Gibson, executive vice president of the SRI International, as its leader. The SRI International, composed of world-famous advisory organizations, has a staff of more than 3,000 people in more than 100 areas of specialization. It serves governments and enterprises around the world.

During the talk, the visitors offered opinions on China's economic reconstruction. Gibson said "We are deeply impressed by China's continuity in her policies and her relations with foreign companies. We are of the opinion that China's modernization is in the interests of the world economy." Newbigging said "We have seen in China's economic readjustment the country has not just suspended a number of construction but has accelerated in other fields. It is a difficult job to run the economy of a big country with a population of one billion."

Li briefed the guests on China's policy of economic readjustment and reconstruction. He said "The fundamental mistake we committed in the past in our reconstruction was to act with undue haste. We are sure with the readjustment our economy will be getting better.... We are faithful to the obligations of the contracts signed with other countries. We welcome cooperation with foreign companies, but we should act according to our capability," he added.

Hou Tong, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

JOINT LEASING VENTURE--Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The China Orient Leasing Company Ltd--the first joint venture of its kind to use Chinese and foreign investment--convened its first board of directors meeting here yesterday to mark the company's official inauguration. The partners in the new company are the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, the Beijing Machinery and Equipment Company and the Japanese Orient Leasing Company Ltd. The new company will lease or re-lease farm equipment, telecommunications and light industrial equipment as well as transport facilities and precision instruments for scientific research and medical services, and will provide leasing information to interested Chinese and foreign clients. The company, formed last November, has opened business talks with manufacturers and bankers in China, Japan, France, West Germany and the United States. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 16 Apr 81 OW]

SHIPBUILDING EXPORTS--Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--China is now building several dozen vessels for customers in the United States, Italy, West Germany and other countries and Hong Kong, according to the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building. All the ships will be delivered before the end of 1983, the ministry said. The ships, ordered in 1980 and the first quarter of this year, have a total tonnage of 780,000 tons. They include 11 bulk freighters of 27,000 tons each; 3 bulk freighters of 36,000 tons each; other freighters, container ships, barges, tugboats and drilling platforms. China now has an annual shipbuilding capacity of more than 800,000 tons and can build 10,000 to 60,000-ton class ocean-going freighters; 50,000-ton oil tankers; 16,000-ton colliers; 7,500-ton passenger and freight ships; 10,000-ton class marine survey vessels and 9,000 horsepower tugboats. China has built a total of 14,000 ships in different types in the past 30 years. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 81 OW]



PRC-U.S. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SYMPOSIUM ENDS

OW221244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Xian, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese and American scientists were pleased with the results of a five-day symposium on systems analysis which ended here yesterday. They expressed a wish for more contacts and exchanges between the scientists of the two countries in the future. A total of 22 papers were read at the meeting, mostly on application of systems analysis in economic management and planning. Of particular interest were "Southern Methodist University's Decision Room Project" by Professor Paul Gray of that institution; "Productivity Measures and Information Systems" by Professor Charles H. Kriebel of Carnegie-Mellon University; "Dynamic Population Processes and Main Labour Coefficient" by Associate Professor Wang Huanchen of Jiaotong University in Xian and "Shovel-Truck Matching Simulation in Open-pit Mines" by engineer Chang Benyin of the Mining Research Institute in Maanshan, Anhui Province.

Professor Liu Yuanzhang, head of the Chinese team, said that China began to study and apply systems analysis only two or three years ago, but impressive results had been achieved in the space industry and the launching of guided missiles. Recently China began to apply this technique in management of industrial units, in the economic readjustment program and in forecasting population growth trends. However, more efforts had to be made in this field to help ensure the success of China's modernization program, he noted.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Professor Paul Gray, head of the U.S. team and his colleague Professor Burton Dean singled out the Apollo moon landing project as a typical example of successful application of systems analysis in the United States. 20,000 companies and factories, more than 200 universities and research institutes worked on that project, involving 400,000 people in all.

They said that systems analysis was being used in more and more enterprises to seek optimum objectives in product quality, production costs and environmental protection. Moreover, information systems composed of electronic computers and other sophisticated tools made group decisions possible in modern societies with massive and complex social, economic and production systems, they added.

Professor Gray said that frequent academic exchanges between different countries would definitely promote the development of this new branch of science.

U.S. DEBATE ON LIFTING GRAIN EMBARGO EXAMINED

OW231919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Will Grain Embargo Be Lifted?--By Correspondent Zhou Zexin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Senior government officials and some congressmen here have indicated recently that the embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union may be lifted in the near future.

The embargo was imposed following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But, the officials of the new administration now tend to disassociate it with the Afghan outrage and, instead, link it with the Polish crisis. They suggested that so long as the Soviet Union refrains from intervening in Poland the U.S. Government should reconsider "favourably" the lifting of the embargo.

The U.S. secretary of agriculture has publicly proposed more than once to lift the embargo and most of the senators did the same early this month. Then, a few days ago Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, in a TV statement said that he foresaw an end to the embargo within a week or two if there was in effect some movement "for private assurance from the USSR about Poland."

A debate within the new administration is known to have been going on since its inauguration about whether the grain embargo should continue. Those who press for its discontinuation have urged the government to make a decision as soon as possible, bearing in mind the interests of the farmers. However, the hovering threat of a possible Soviet armed intervention in Poland had reinforced the argument that early lifting of the embargo might send "wrong signals" to the Soviet Union.

With the winding up of the Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres and easing of the tension in and around Poland, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles H. Percy, pressed for a decision by saying, "The time to do it is now."

The partial embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union has been one of U.S. sanctions clamped down on Moscow by the Carter administration 15 months ago as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan. The administration announced then that there could be "no business as usual" with the USSR as long as its occupation of Afghanistan continued. Since then, all signs have pointed to a Soviet decision to perpetuate and legalize this occupation. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in an editorial on April 21 made a weighty point that to forget Afghanistan and lift the embargo upon a vague assurance that the Soviets would stay out of Poland "would be rewarding Moscow for not doing what it should not do any way."

#### BRIEFS

U.S. FLIGHT ADDITION--Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The Civil Aviation Administration of China will add a second flight on its China-U.S. run starting May 2, according to CAAC authorities. Since the opening of direct air service between China and the U.S. on January 7, said CAAC, the number of passengers and volume of freight have increased gradually. CAAC will fly a Boeing 747-SP from Beijing every Saturday, stopping in Shanghai and arriving in San Francisco after 13 hours' flight. The plane will return to Beijing the following day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 17 Apr 81 OW]

PRC SPOKESMAN DENIES TASS REPORT ON VOA

OW241006 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (AFP)--China today denied a Soviet TASS news agency report that Beijing had authorized the United States to set up a Voice of America (VOA) transmitter in Guangzhou.

An official Chinese spokesman said there was "absolutely nothing like this." A U.S. Embassy spokesman here also denied the TASS report.

Since the 1979 Sino-American normalization, a growing number of listeners in China have been tuning in to VOA's English-language and Chinese-language broadcasts.

Radio Moscow beams broadcasts in Russian and Chinese to China. According to experts, "Radio August First," a self-styled "dissident" Chinese radio which regularly fulminates against leaders of post-Mao China, is also broadcasting from the Soviet Union.

SOVIET PRESS APPRAISES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

OW240344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0321 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--After three months of intensive study, the Soviet Union has revealed its initial but explicit assessment of the new U.S. Administration's foreign policy. The political commentator of the government newspaper, IZVESTIYA, Bovin, has declared on television that "the outline of the Reagan administration's foreign policy is now fairly clear." He warned that "it is a tough, conservative policy of strength and that," if this policy "gradually takes the form of a uniform and well-rounded system," then, the Soviet Union "would face a dangerous turn in the foreign policy of the number one imperialist power." In an article in IZVESTIYA, the same commentator also notes that the United States had finalized a complete "revision of the guidelines of its foreign policy." The essence of this revision he claims, "lies above all, in an approach to international problems from the viewpoint of global confrontation with the Soviet Union."

An article on "the editor's page" of the NEW TIMES, Moscow weekly, April 3, accuses the United States of seeking "not dialogue, but confrontation" and "total confrontation (with the Soviet Union) everywhere and in everything." This evaluation of the Reagan administration's foreign policy was obviously completed after the 26th Soviet party congress. Following Washington's cool response to the Brezhnev's proposals, and in view of its policy and moves which are allegedly based on a trial of strength with the Soviet Union, PRAVDA published an article by Alexandrov March 25, under the title, "On the U.S. Administration's Policy." The article is a general and bitter attack on the Reagan administration, which has been followed by a more blasting broadside delivered by L.M. Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Propaganda of the Soviet party Central Committee.

This, however, does not mean that Moscow will now wind up the propaganda and diplomatic offensive it launched after the party congress. It is believed that it will try to soften the Washington policy by continuing to press for "dialogue" and "detente" while working more intensely on the exploitation of the differences between the United States and Western Europe and attempting to undermine the West European countries' determination to face the Soviet threat. Moscow also hopes to use those countries as a means of bringing pressure to bear on Washington for an early "dialogue."

The Kremlin has shown an unusually deep interest in the conflict of opinions and personalities within the U.S. Government. It hopes that internal differences will result in a change in U.S. foreign policy.

Washington, on the other hand, has as yet shown no eagerness to enter into negotiations with Moscow. It sees its primary duty as that of beefing up its defense capabilities to buttress its contention with the Soviet Union in different parts of the world.

Observers here believe that a Soviet-American summit, as proposed by Brezhnev is merely a long-term possibility and that even if it does take place, it cannot significantly alter the present pattern of Soviet-American relationship, a pattern of ever-growing worldwide rivalry.

#### TASS DENOUNCES AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

OW231838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet news agency TASS denounced the Reagan administration for its decision to sell five electronic surveillance and control (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia.

In a commentary yesterday, TASS said that the Reagan administration has made another step along the path of speeding up the arms race in the Middle East. The commentary continued that the U.S. aid is to make Saudi Arabia give up the common stand of supporting Arab countries against Israeli annexation and to turn the kingdom into the "gendarme" of the Middle East safeguarding the interests of the American oil monopoly.

#### SOVIET MARITIME ACTIVITY IN CANARY ISLANDS

OW240113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Newsletter: "A Visit to the Canary Islands--on the Dark Clouds Over the Islands of Happiness"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--We paid a visit to the Canary Islands this March. After a 3-hour flight from Madrid, the Spanish capital, we saw the Canary Islands--the fairy tale islands of happiness--appear below like pearls spread on blue satin.

The geographical position of the Canary Islands is of great strategic importance and this has brought trouble to the peace-loving residents of the islands. The islands are looked upon by the West as "a natural checkpoint on Africa, an extension of Europe and a vestibule to America." The polar bear has cast his greedy eyes on the islands for a long time. Since the Soviet Union sent Cuban mercenaries to invade Angola in 1975, the Canary Islands have gradually become a transfer port for Soviet expansion. Nearly 2,000 Soviet ships, some 100 planes loaded with personnel and a total of some 100,000 Soviet personnel passed in and out of the islands in the short space of last year. The number of Soviet personnel stationed here has reached some 20,000.

Accompanied by a local friend, we climbed Mount Las Palmas on 20 March. Pointing at a large group of buildings below, our friend told us that the buildings were "docks" rented by the Soviet Union at a high price. Soviet "fishing boats" and "scientific research vessels" were anchored there. According to the local paper, the Soviet Union also plans to build a floating dock there so that it may further expand its "base" in these Spanish islands.

According to well-informed people, 2 of every 10 Soviet fishing boats are specifically used for collecting intelligence and so are a large majority of the "scientific research vessels." Their primary task is to monitor the activities of nuclear submarines and other U.S. and Western warships in the Atlantic Ocean and send information back to the ground station in Moscow through a communications satellite. The Soviet merchant fleet dispatched here also acts under military discipline and is actually a secret naval fleet.



This situation has naturally caused increasing uneasiness among the inhabitants of the islands, and the Spanish Government has long maintained its vigilance. The chief editor of the GREAT CANARY PROVINCE NEWS told us that the Spanish Government had already taken further measures to safeguard its national security.

On the day after we left the island, 24 March, (Yuriy Ivanovich Buchikov), general manager of the "Spanish-Soviet Joint Fishery Company" stationed in the Canary Islands, was expelled by Spain for espionage.

When we left these beautiful islands, we noticed the same brilliant sunshine and the same blue and wide expanse of misty Atlantic Ocean. Looking down at the diminishing Canary Islands, we wished that they would remain forever the islands of happiness, promoting friendly contacts between the people of various countries, and never become an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the superpowers.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES XINHUA DELEGATION

OW231856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Korea and China are two brotherly countries and two states with their comradeship-in-arms cemented with blood in long struggles, said President Kim Il-song when receiving the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation led by the agency's Director Zeng Tao this afternoon.

During the very cordial and friendly conversation, President Kim Il-song expressed warm welcome to the Chinese guests. He said that the Chinese people's blood and sweat had permeated the soil of Korea and he is very glad every time he meets the Chinese comrades.

Zeng Tao spoke of the impressions the delegation had when it visited the Kaesong area and Panmunjom. President Kim Il-song said that the "threat of southward invasion" publicized by South Korea is in fact nonexistent while the North actually feels the threat of a northward invasion. The so-called "threat of southward invasion" is nothing but a trick of a thief crying "stop thief," he added.

The president pointed out that the U.S. and its puppet in South Korea try to obstruct Korea's reunification but, it is impossible to divide a nation for long.

When Zeng Tao praised the Korean teenagers for their love of labour, their discipline and polite manner, President Kim said: "Our teenagers love labour because we educate them to do so." The current visit of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY delegation to Korea has contributed to the strengthening of the friendly relations between Korea and China, he added.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Song-chol, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; and Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

At noon today, Comrade Kim Yong-nam gave a dinner in honour of the visiting Chinese delegation. Ambassador Lu was present on invitation. A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the dinner.

PRC-JAPAN ECONOMIC INFORMATION GROUP ESTABLISHED

OW231558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information has been established to study long-range comprehensive topics and exchange experience and information in the economic field.

The society consists of well-known Chinese and Japanese economists recommended by Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu and the Japanese Government representative, Saburo Okita. The society will hold annual meetings and undertake joint investigation and research when necessary.

The first meeting will be held in Japan in mid-May. China's leading economists, Xue Muqiao and Ma Hong, are scheduled to leave for Japan May 6.

SOVIET COMMENTATOR ADMITS JAPANESE ISLANDS' VALUE

OW240225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet IZVESTIYA political commentator Bovin, currently visiting Japan, admitted on 21 April that the Soviet Union's not returning the Japanese northern territories is to ensure that the Soviet Union will have an "outlet" to the Pacific.



In answer to a question by MAINICHI SHIMBUN about the increasing Soviet military strength in the northern territories of Japan, Bovin said: "How can a powerful military force be maintained in such a small place (the northern territories)? Whether or not military strength has been enhanced there in recent years, I don't know," however, "we must be sure to keep this outlet in case the United States asks Japan to blockade the outlet to the Pacific in an emergency."

A Japanese reporter pressed him: "Then is it for military reasons that the northern territories are not returned?" Bovin replied: "The Soviet principled stand is that any attempt to change territorial status since the end of World War II would be categorically rejected. We have spent 30 years making Europe understand this," and "we cannot maintain such a stand and then negate it. The stand of maintaining post-World War II political and geographical boundaries is equally applicable to Asia."

#### JAPAN DISSATISFIED OVER SOVIET GUNNERY EXERCISE

OW240838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The Japanese Defence Agency has expressed dissatisfaction over an unexpected live firing exercise by a Soviet missile destroyer in the Sea of Japan, according to a KYODO report yesterday. The 3,300-ton Soviet Krivak II class missile destroyer on April 22 fired 18 rounds from its two 100 mm guns at a target buoy set up some five kilometers northeast of the vessel, said the Defence Agency. The one-minute-long firing exercise took place about 55 kilometers northwest of Kyoroku Island in Aomori Prefecture where 11 Japanese fishing boats were operating. The one closest to the firing warship was only 2 kilometers away.

The Defence Agency said that Japan received no warnings from the Soviet Union before the exercise, but so far no damage of the fishing boats has been observed. However, said the agency, neighboring countries should be notified in advance under normal international practice so that a danger zone could be set up.

According to the Defence Agency, the destroyer was one of the three ships that passed the Tsugaru Strait between Hokkaido and Aomori Prefecture Wednesday afternoon. The other two ships were a 6,000-ton missile cruiser of the Kresta II class and a fleet replenishment ship of the Manych class.

Observation of the Defence Agency proves that these three ships were part of a Soviet flotilla that headed, when transiting the Soya Strait on April 16, for the Okhotsk Sea. In the flotilla there were three other ships.

#### USSR AMBASSADOR'S ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN EXAMINED

HK240624 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 17 Apr 81 p 4

[Special feature by WEN HUI BAO Tokyo correspondent Liu Zongmeng [0491 1350 1322]: "A Big Plot Behind the Little Maneuvers--Analyzing the Soviet Ambassador's Trip to Rausu Machi"]

[Text] During his 28 March visit to Rausu Machi in Hokkaido, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy Polyanskiy attended the inauguration ceremony of the Rausu reference room of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association and the ceremony to distribute membership cards of the friendship association to 76 local fishermen. The two ceremonies were held simultaneously at the office of the local fishing industry association. These small "Soviet-Japanese friendship" maneuvers carried out by the Soviet ambassador have aroused a mighty uproar in Japan; both the national and local officials of Japan have condemned the Soviet ambassador for his maneuvers.

In his speech at the 28 March House of Councillors Budget Committee meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said: If the Soviet ambassador's distribution of the membership cards means fishing permits, there will be a serious problem concerning the northern territories issue. In his speech at the 7 April House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting, Japanese Self-Defense Agency Director Omura said: If the press report is true, then it means skipping the northern territories issue to talk about Japanese-Soviet friendship. We cannot ignore such a serious issue. In his speech to the press on 8 April, Eiichi Nagasue, chairman of the Diet countermeasures committee under the Democratic Socialist Party, said: These "membership cards" "smack of permits for operating in the territorial waters and fishing zones claimed by the Soviet Union." With regard to issues concerning "Northern Territories Day" and "membership cards," the Democratic Socialist Party will ask the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association for an explanation. If the Democratic Socialist Party does not get a satisfactory reply, it will order its members within the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association to withdraw from the association.

There have also been strong repercussions in Hokkaido. Citizens of Nemuro who have actively carried out the movement for the recovery of the northern territories noted: The Soviet ambassador's visit was a strategy aimed at isolating Nemuro. For this reason, the mayor of Nemuro lodged a protest to the Foreign Ministry on 1 April. Five organizations engaged in the movement for the recovery of the northern territories pointed out at a 6 April meeting held in Sapporo that the Soviet ambassador's activities were aimed at splitting up their movement. They therefore decided to express regret for the Soviet ambassador's actions to the Foreign Ministry, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association. The fishery department of the Hokkaido local government has offered its administrative guidance to the fishermen with the membership cards. The department has also asked the fishermen not to carry the membership cards when they go to sea. At the same time, the Japanese press also exposed and attacked the purpose of Polyanskiy's visit.

Why is it that the little "Soviet-Japanese friendship" maneuvers carried out by the Soviet ambassador to Japan have so very much enraged the Japanese Government and the Japanese public? This issue is clear: A big plot is behind the little maneuvers. This has greatly injured Japan's self-esteem. Here we might as well analyze this incident.

Let us first examine what kind of rubbish are those "membership cards" distributed by the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association on that day. It is reported that such cards have the following characteristics:

Each "membership card" contains both Russian and Japanese words. Russian words are written on the upper part of the card which occupy about three-fifths of the whole space on the card while Japanese words are written on the lower part of the card. Each card lists the name of the ship and the name of the owner of the ship.

The words written on each card read as follows: "The Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association is an organization for deepening the Japanese and Soviet peoples' mutual understanding.

"Being friendly with the neighboring Soviet Union is important to maintaining world peace. In particular, it is imperative to integrate Japan's ocean with the Soviet ocean and turn them into peaceful oceans.

"This is to testify that this ship and its crew are members of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association."

Each card gives first place to the Russian explanation and lists the name of the ship and the name of the owner of the ship. People naturally realize that such a card is for Soviet inspection while a Japanese ship is fishing at sea. Therefore, the Japanese regard this kind of card as a fishing permit and the fishermen are willing to spend 30,000 yen as an "entrance fee" to buy this kind of card.

Second, the Soviet Union had its own reason for choosing Rausu Machi to distribute these cards. Rausu Machi is a small fishing town. It is close to Nemuro and is only 24 kilometers from Kunashiri which is one of the four northern islands. The Soviet occupation of the four northern islands and its setting up of designated fishing areas there have caused the local fishermen untold suffering. When the fishermen go fishing at sea, they are always arrested and fined by Soviet surveillance ships which constitute a constant menace to the life and property of the fishermen. Therefore, the fishermen want to be able to carry out operations safely. The Soviet Union has made use of this point, engaged in "carrot and stick" tricks and attempted to use the fish as bait for forcing the Japanese fishermen to abstain from demanding the recovery of the northern territories. The purpose of the Japanese-Soviet friendship movement carried out by the Soviet Union is to skip the northern territories issue: If you want the fish, you must give up the northern territories; if you want the northern territories, you cannot have the fish. Of the 630 members of the Rausu Fishing Industry Association, 76 have joined the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association. From this we can see what role these peculiar "membership cards" play.

Third, there is also much finesse in the timing of Polyanskiy's visit to Rausu Machi. The Japanese Government designated 7 February as "Northern Territories Day" and on that day this year, "Northern Territories Day" activities were carried out for the first time. Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki has announced that he will inspect the northern territories. Since the Japanese Government has taken such a clear-cut stand for the return of the northern territories, the Japanese movement for the recovery of the northern territories will certainly be on a new upsurge. Precisely because of this, officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry have noted that the Soviet ambassador's trip to Hokkaido "shows the Soviet intention of resisting the designation of 'Northern Territories Day' and opposing Prime Minister Suzuki's promise of inspecting the northern territories and also shows the Soviet intention of using the fish to disorganize the fishermen."

#### SUZUKI VIEWS JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEFENSE ROLE

OW221548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said today that in the present unstable world situation "Japan should understand its responsibility and role and contribute to the solution of the existing world problems, in order to guarantee its own peace and security."

Mr Suzuki was addressing the annual convention of senior officers of the Self-Defence Forces at the Defence Agency. About 150 officers, including those of the rank of divisional commander and up, attended today's meeting.

In his speech Suzuki pledged "efforts for an earlier fulfillment of the defence outline programme." He also stressed that "it is important to contribute to the consolidation of the Japanese-U.S. security and defence system."

Mr Suzuki said that he would frantically exchange views with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the building of "more matured Japanese-U.S. relations" when he visits the United States in early May.



COMMENTARY HITS SRV USE OF INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID

OW231516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 81

["Commentary: Essence of Hanoi's Quest for Food--By XINHUA Correspondent Ji Ying"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have time and again appealed to the international community since the beginning of this year for emergency food aid. Without such aid, they claimed, famine will be inevitable as the food shortage this year is expected to be twice as serious as that of last year because of droughts, typhoons and the worst floods in the country's food-producing provinces in 30 years.

However, in his report to the National Assembly on the economic situation of Vietnam at the end of last year, Vice-Premier Nguyen Lam had not mentioned about such floods although he touched upon the combat against natural calamities in the northern provinces. What he did say was that there had been successive good harvests in the most important grain-producing areas in south Vietnam, and that as regards the whole country, the 1980 grain production was one of the two highest in five years. Nguyen Lam also predicted a 55 percent increase in the export of farm produce and processed agricultural products for 1981. These remarks obviously contradicts Hanoi's recent claims.

To say that Vietnam has no food shortages at all does not tally with the actual situation. However, the food shortage is not the result of insurmountable natural calamities but that of man-made disasters entirely avoidable. Situated in the tropical and subtropical zones, and with fertile land and hard-working people, Vietnam normally did not have food-shortage problems despite windstorms and floods that happened every year. Historically, it was one of the major rice exporters in the world. But in the postwar years, Hanoi pursued the policy of "guns before rice." Instead of healing war wounds, it invaded Kampuchea, occupied Laos and expanded its armed forces to 1.20 million and more, allocating half of the state budget to military purposes. As a result of this policy of aggression and expansion, the national economy has deteriorated steadily, labor power is in shortage and the land lies waste. Thus, to blame natural calamities for the food shortage runs against the facts.

The Vietnamese authorities said they are seeking food to "avoid famine," but actually they have repeatedly reduced the food ration for their people and turned large quantities of food into military provisions for their one million troops at home and over 200,000 stationed in Kampuchea and Laos. This led to hunger and malnutrition among many Vietnamese. If the Vietnamese authorities are really concerned about the well-being of their people, they should stop their aggression and expansion, withdraw their troops from abroad, and undertake peaceful construction at home. Only in this way can the food shortage be alleviated or even basically overcome.

Hanoi's claim about "avoiding famine" is just a pretext to win sympathy from abroad and acquire international assistance. It has been proved, both by Hanoi's own actions and by international public opinion as well as by all Kampuchean patriotic forces, that the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have turned most of the food granted by the international community into military provisions.

Out of humanitarian considerations, some countries and international relief organizations have provided Vietnam with assistance, but most of that assistance did not reach the Vietnamese people but became energy fuelling the Vietnamese war machine as a result of Hanoi's present policy of aggression. The international aid prolongs rather than reduces the suffering of the Vietnamese people.

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The commission of the European Economic Community has recently reaffirmed its suspension of food assistance to Vietnam and considered it "improper to resume food assistance to Vietnam under the present circumstances." This is a proper and wise answer to the Vietnamese authorities.

SIHANOUK SAYS PRC WILLING TO SUPPLY MILITARY AID

OW240336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0330 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (AFP)--China is willing to supply a "small amount of military aid" to Prince Norodom Sihanouk to fight Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, the former Cambodian head of state revealed today. He sent that news in a telegram on Wednesday from here to Nhiek Tioulong, one of his former defense ministers now living in France. The prince sent a copy today to the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE bureau in the Chinese capital. But the telegram stated that the prince considers the proposed military aid "insufficient" and believes he will not be "authorized to assume real state or governmental responsibility" in the formation of a united front of anti-Vietnamese resistance movements in Cambodia. He therefore is committing himself and his party to take part in that united front only as an "ordinary member," the telegram specified. Prince Sihanouk is leaving the leadership of the proposed front to the Khmer Rouges and the resistance movement of his former Premier Son Sann, he specified.

The prince's party is the National Union Front for an Independent, Neutral, Pacific and Cooperative Cambodia (FUNCINPEC).

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS AUSTRALIAN VISITOR

OW231233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu met and had a friendly talk with Mr Stephen Fitzgerald, president of the Stephen Fitzgerald Consultant Inc. and former Australian ambassador to China, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

PRC TO ALLOW PILGRIMS TO VISIT BORDER HOLY PLACES

BK231553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Apr (AFP)--China has informed India that pilgrims are now welcome to visit the Manossarovar and Kailash Parbat, the two Hindu holy places in the Himalayas, an informed source in the Indian Foreign Office said today.

Pilgrimage by the Hindus to these places was an age-old practice, but was stopped following the 1962 Sino-Indian border conflict, subsequently China had closed its border. In the past pilgrims could just go without any visa or permit.

However, the pilgrims going now will be required to have valid travel documents and visa from the Chinese Embassy here, the source said.

The Indian Foreign Office is working on logistics and other details and the source said efforts are on to resume the pilgrimage from this summer.

Praying at the Manossarovar Lake and Kailash Parbat is a dream of a Hindu devout.

SEVEN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES STUDY COOPERATION

OW231930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Colombo, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries meeting here to consider the desirability and possibility of regional cooperation acknowledge today that such cooperation is "beneficial, desirable and necessary." In a joint communique issued at the end of their three-day meeting this afternoon, these senior officials of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka pointed out, however, that "careful and adequate preparations" should be made for the early realization of this cooperation.

The communique says that it was "the first occasion on which they were meeting together in a South Asian regional context." It was also a manifestation of the will of the seven countries to cooperate regionally.

The officials agreed that regional cooperation should be based on and should in turn contribute to "mutual trust, understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the national aspirations of the countries of the region." Such cooperation must also be based on "respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries and mutual benefit."

As an initial step, five study groups will be set up to determine the potential and scope for regional cooperation in the fields of agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology and health and population activities.

The foreign secretaries further agreed that regional cooperation was not intended or expected to be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but could complement both; nor should it be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

They also stressed the need for cooperation with other developing countries in various international forums, particularly on matters of common interest.

They decided their next meeting will be held in Katmandu, Nepal within six months.



ROMANIAN TRADE UNIONS STRENGTHEN POLITICAL ROLE

OW240459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--According to the XINHUA reporter, Romanian trade unions have constantly strengthened their role in the nation's political and economic life.

Romanian trade unions have a membership of some 7 million. With reforms in the management system of economic and social organizations in Romania, the trade unions have also expanded their rights and functions. President Ceausescu clearly pointed out as early as in 1971 that the old slogan of simply calling the role of the trade union a "link" between the party and the people would no longer be applicable in the new stage of socialist construction, and that trade unions would no longer be an organization specializing in welfare and cultural activities but that trade unions should take part in solving problems concerning production and management. At the Romanian Trade Union Congress held not long ago, Ceausescu once again stressed that the recognition of party leadership would not in the least lessen the role of trade unions. The party has the duty to guarantee that trade unions promote their activities smoothly in accordance with the laws of the state and trade union regulations. The party organization cannot take on what ought to be done by the trade union or put trade unions under its control. Party organizations should work through the party members of the trade unions to help the trade unions carry out their own responsibilities.

At present the Romanian trade unions have the following four major powers and functions:

1. To participate in carrying out self-management by workers;
2. To mobilize the masses to fulfill production plans;
3. To safeguard working and living conditions for workers; and
4. To organize healthy spare-time life.

Self-management by workers is a new slogan raised by the Romanian Communist Party in 1978 after it had reviewed the expansion of democracy and reform in the economy carried out during the previous 10 years and it mainly contains a new financial and economic system in enterprise management. One important item included in the new system is to strengthen the role of workers' congress at grassroots units and help the congress become the highest organ of power at each plant and enterprise. The Romanian Communist Party has given trade unions the right to organize and hold workers' congresses in coordination with the committee of the laboring people and to participate in self-management by workers.

The chairman of the trade union will act as the natural chairman of the workers' congress and important resolutions concerning economic and cultural activities and personnel arrangements at enterprises should be discussed at group meetings of trade unions before they are presented to the congress for approval. Some 1.5 million suggestions concerning reforms in various fields were presented to workers' congresses at basic units throughout the country in the past 5 years. The workers' congress can pass a resolution by a simple majority to demand the removal of a plant director who is either guilty of malfeasance or incompetence. Resolutions in this area should be accepted by higher authorities within 30 days. The committee of the laboring people is the management organ of an enterprise and it is made up of the enterprise's leadership, technical experts and representatives of the masses with the chairman of the trade union acting as the natural vice chairman of the committee. Before the committee of the laboring people holds its session, the chairman of the trade union must first of all consult with representatives of the masses, the representatives of workers, collect correct opinions of the masses, present their opinions for discussion and carry them out as resolutions.

Trade unions should protect all legitimate interests of workers and staff members. Trade unions have the right to speak for them on their promotions, changes in wages, transfers of work and both spiritual and material rewards and punishments. In drawing wages and rewards from banks, the enterprise's withdrawal slips should be signed by both the director of the plant and the chairman of the trade union. Enterprise leadership at all levels should not be allowed to punish any worker or staff member without the approval of the corresponding trade union.

The main tasks of the trade unions are to mobilize the masses to implement the party's economic policies and fulfill state construction plans. A most salient type of activity is to organize extensive socialist labor emulation drives within the enterprises and between enterprises. The primary target of the emulation drive is to strive to fulfill or overfulfill state plans. Trade unions at all levels also study production progress periodically and preserve the rights of intervention to ensure the necessary material and technical conditions.

Ke-lu-ri County and Bucharest city overfulfilled the 5-year plan 130 and 100 days ahead of schedule respectively last year; the labor emulation drives successfully organized by the trade unions had an important bearing on their achievements.

The trade unions are also responsible for improving the labor skills and operational efficiency of workers and staff members. Requirements for improving intermediate and specialized education throughout the country were jointly drawn up by the Federation of Trade Unions, professional unions, Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Education. The trade unions also inspect and supervise other activities to enhance the knowledge and widen the field of vision of workers and staff members and submit proposals for improving related measures.

In recent years, the Romanian Communist Party has turned over to the trade union leadership the work of workers' inspection teams for monitoring economic and social activities. At present, more than 5,000 such inspection teams are working in the forefront of production. The main task of these inspection teams is to monitor the implementation of party resolutions and state laws by local administrative organs and economic units. In addition, the Federation of Trade Unions has the right to gather opinions of the masses through the trade union network and to submit proposals to the government for revising economic and social development plans; it also has the responsibility to directly help problem enterprises in formulating measures for fulfilling related plans.

Ensuring excellent working and living conditions for workers and staff members is the bounden responsibility and right of trade unions. The trade unions are the first to propose the amount of funds for labor protection for enterprises; the trade unions have the right to call for work stoppage when the health and safety of workers and staff members are obviously threatened and work stoppage shall continue until the danger is eliminated.

The trade unions are concerned about continuously enlarging social welfare facilities for workers. In the past 10 years, the trade unions with union funds, have built a number of sanitariums, cultural palaces, kindergartens, nurseries and summer camps for workers and staff members. The trade unions have also showed great interest in improving housing for workers and staff members; they have taken part in discussing and drawing housing construction plans and grassroots trade unions are directly responsible for assigning newly built houses.

Overseeing the distribution of commodities and market supplies is one of the functions of trade unions. The Ou-er-te County trade union last year helped the county people's committee distribute short-supplied commodities based on population density and characteristics in concerned areas. It also helped stamp out, through trade union team activities, such undesirable phenomena as going in through the back door, panic purchasing, hoarding and re-selling for profit. It has achieved good results in its work. Another traditional task of trade unions is to organize workers and staff members to take part in cultural, sports and recreational activities and tours during their days off and holidays.

The characteristics of the country's history have helped Romania to enlarge socialist democracy and strengthen the role and power of trade unions. Both the Romanian Communist Party and the trade unions consider the form and content of trade union activities in Romania. For example, in some units, workers' self-management has become a matter of formality on different occasions and in different degrees. This type of problem has to be solved by the trade unions in due time.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

HK240219 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 81 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Conference of Unity in Fighting"]

[Text] The 15th session of the Palestinian National Council closed triumphantly on 19 April. This was a conference of unity in fighting. It elected a new leadership organ and issued a communique stressing that "the only choice to solve the Palestinian issue is the Palestinians' own choice." This call has given expression to the just demand of the Palestinian people and has reflected the common wish of the people of various Arab states.

For several decades, the fundamental reason why a just and overall solution had not been found to the Palestinian issue was that the superpowers ignored the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and exploited a complicated situation in a bid to seize control of the Middle East. This enabled Israel to benefit thereby and to act fearlessly with someone at its back. Its attitude has become more barbarous and more arrogant. The communique of the Palestinian National Council pointed out exactly where the key problem lies.

The core of the Middle East question is the Palestinian issue. The only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is the PLO. Therefore, a solution to this issue must be sought with the participation of the PLO representative and based on the Palestinian people's own choice. Any approach that excludes the PLO is wrong.

Given the existing situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, an overall and just solution to the Palestinian issue is of an especially urgent nature. So long as the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO persist in unity, fight hard, eliminate interference, and remain firm in their stand, they can surely achieve ultimate victory.

EGYPT WELCOMES AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

OW231554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt welcomes the U.S. Government decision to provide Saudi Arabia with five advanced radar (AWACS) planes, according to AL-AHRAM today.

In an interview with the American CBS television network, the deputy premier said that the U.S. decision is extremely vital for the countries in the area since it will enable them to defend themselves against any foreign intervention.

When asked whether this could be considered as a beginning of rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Egypt, Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt welcomes any rapprochement with the Arab world but this plane sale does not come within that framework. It is only vital for consolidating the security of the area, he added.

Egypt has requested the purchase of Hawkeye planes from the U.S. on the same basis on which Saudi Arabia procured the AWACS, the deputy premier said.

HUANG HUA MEETS BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER

OW240713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, met here today with Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs of Burundi, and gave a luncheon in his honour.

The Burundi foreign minister arrived in Beijing yesterday after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE CONTINUES BEIJING VISIT

## Chen Muhua Attends Banquet

OW231600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, gave a return banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People.

In her toast, the Tunisian first lady said her experiences in China have been admirable, grandiose and profoundly humane. "I will convey all this to President Bourguiba and the Tunisian people at every opportunity," she added. The two countries, she continued, share similar views on international issues. "We all support the great causes of humanity, those of the Palestinian and southern African peoples in particular. This has given concrete expression to friendship between our two countries," she stated.

Among the guests were Chen Muhua, Chinese vice premier; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Lei Jieqiong, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation.

Vice-Premier Chen, in her toast, said though Mme Bourguiba's visit to China was short she had fulfilled the mission entrusted to her by President Bourguiba, making positive contributions to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship and promoting bilateral relations. "We have full confidence in the prospect for the development of friendly relations between our two countries," she added.

In the course of the banquet, toasts were repeatedly proposed to the daily promotion of the friendship between China and Tunisia.

## Birthday in Beijing

OW240726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, spent her 68th birthday in Beijing today. This morning, Vice Premier Chen Muhua, on behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang and herself, warmly congratulated Mme Bourguiba on her birthday and presented her with a basket of flowers and a large cake lettered with the Chinese word "longevity."

Chen Muhua told Mme Bourguiba: "I am very glad to wish you, Mme Bourguiba, health, a long life and a happy life on this fine occasion."

According to Tunisian custom, there were seven tall lighted red candles on the cake. Mme Bourguiba blew out the candlelight. She said that this was the first time she had spent her birthday in China and she would never forget the occasion.

She cordially embraced Chen Muhua and had a photograph taken with her.

LI XIANNAN FETES GUAYANESE CONGRESS DELEGATION

OW231626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannan, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stressed that unity and cooperation among Third World countries is of exceptional importance and without which the desire for peace has no reliable guarantee. Li Xiannan made the remark at a banquet given by him here this evening in honour of B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guayana, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and a delegation of the congress led by Ramsaroop. The Guyanese guests arrived here this afternoon for an official visit upon invitation.

In his toast, Li Xiannan said: "China and Guyana are Third World countries. We all need a peaceful international environment to develop our economy and improve living standards. However, our desire for peace has no reliable guarantee because of the contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, so the contacts and unity between our two countries and two parties, and the unity and cooperation among Third World countries are of exceptional importance under such circumstances."

Li said the People's National Congress, under the leadership of Comrade Forbes Burnham, has "made unremitting efforts and scored gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the nation's economy and enhancing the happiness of the people."

"In international affairs, we have noted with appreciation the People's National Congress' foreign policy of nonalignment and positive contributions to the promotion of unity and cooperation among the countries in the Caribbean region and the Third World," Li said. He expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between China and Guyana in recent years, saying "Today, we are pleased to see there has been new development in the relations between our parties." "The visit of the Guayanese People's National Congress delegation will surely add a new chapter to the annals of friendship between our two parties and peoples."

In his reply, Ramsaroop paid tribute to the cooperation between Guyana and China. He praised China's unconditional aid saying "The cooperation between the two countries in economy, trade, science and technology, and culture will be expanded. I have no doubt our visit will serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship, cooperation, comradeship and solidarity between our two parties and republics."

Referring to international issues, Ramsaroop said "We shall continue at an international level to ensure that peace, stability and security remain in the world so developing nations may further progress. We will play a greater role at the international level toward ensuring the establishment of a new international economic order."

Prior to the banquet, Vice Chairman Li had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ramsaroop, Mrs F. Ramsaroop and the other Guyanese guests. John Carter, member of the visiting delegation and Guyanese ambassador to China, and Mrs Carter were present on both occasions. Also present were Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, his wife Xu Hanbing, Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Peng Youjin, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

LITERARY JOURNAL CRITICISM OF FILM SCRIPT CITED

OW231137 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] WENXUE BAO [LITERARY NEWS] on 23 April carries on page 2 an article by (Wu Wen) entitled "Literary and Art Creations Should Not Betray the Motherland's Interests--Criticizing the Literary Trend of ('Ku Lian')." The article says that when the relationship between literature and politics was discussed early last year, Comrade Bai Hua, a script writer for the film ("Ku Lian"), quoted another writer that "literary and art works of the past were dead because they served politics and achieved results."

If Comrade Bai Hua is opposed to literature and art serving politics, then his work ("Ku Lian") shows that his theory and practice are poles apart. The film script shows a strong political orientation. The bitterness of the film is embodied in its political orientation. This serves to refute the author's concept of literature and art. The main theme of ("Ku Lian") is "I love my motherland, but my motherland does not love me." By means of a plot expressed in artistic form, the film plays up this theme. The film has not only failed to portray real life but has also played a role corrosive to the Chinese people's patriotic tradition.

The literary trend embodied in ("Ku Lian") is explicitly expressed. In real life, some writers did have similar life experiences to those of (Lin Chenguang), (Feng Hansheng) and (Xie Qishang) in ("Ku Lian"). They experienced bitterness and were victimized when the ultraleft ideological trend and line ran rampant. People sympathize with their misfortunes. Consequently, some literary and art works have appeared that depict the real world as total darkness, regard bureaucracy as a chronic disease of socialism, consider power holders as incurable bureaucrats, propagate anarchism, or create credibility crises.

Although these works are few and their authors only isolated cases among literary and art workers, their influence has been pernicious. Writers are builders of the human soul. They are nourished by the milk of the people. At no time should they be divorced from the people or betray the interest of the motherland. This is a lesson drawn from the creation of ("Ku Lian").

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

OW231742 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular on conducting education on the four basic principles in the whole army. The circular called on all military units at and under the regimental level to systematically conduct education on the four basic principles for the beginning of May to the end of the year.

The circular noted that the four basic principles are the foundation on which our great socialist motherland was founded, are the guiding thought which our party has consistently upheld and are also the political orientation which guides our army building. Conducting universal and thorough education on these principles is of great significance for more consciously implementing the line, principles and policies formulated at the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, for resisting and overcoming "leftist" and rightist ideas as well as other erroneous ideas and for consolidating and enhancing the army's fighting capability.

The circular called for serious efforts to strengthen leadership on this education and to heighten its effectiveness.



RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE EVALUATES 1911 REVOLUTION

HK230918 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Jin Chongji [6855 0394 0644]: "A Historical Evaluation of the 1911 Revolution"]

[Text] [Outline] There have been different views regarding the historical evaluation of the 1911 revolution. The writer holds: people tended to underestimate the importance of the 1911 revolution in the past. Although the 1911 revolution could neither stop imperial invasions nor overthrow the Chinese feudal power at its very root, considering the historical conditions at that time, it did succeed in overthrowing the autocratic monarchy which had ruled over China for several thousand years and in opening up a passageway to future revolutions. This was a great merit and achievement of the 1911 revolution. In dealing with the reactionary Qing government, should we follow the example of the revolutionaries and shed our blood and sacrifice ourselves to overthrow it, or should we follow the constitutionists and support its reign? This was a fundamental question of the choice of road. In this respect, the constitutionists' orientation was wrong; nevertheless, we should not deny that it did play a certain positive role in the course of the revolution. [end of outline]

Seventy years have passed since the outbreak of the 1911 revolution, which was a significant event in the history of modern China and which vigorously inspired the enthusiasm of a whole generation of people. With the passage of time, everything has faded and become something of the past. However, people at home and abroad have been discussing the achievements and failures of the revolution to this day. I am not going to give a thorough historical evaluation of the 1911 revolution in this article. Instead, I want to expound my personal views on two relatively important issues.

#### I. The Position of the 1911 Revolution in History

Forty years ago, Comrade Lin Boqu said in words loaded with emotion: "It is no surprise that many youths today who have never lived under the reign of monarchs often underestimate the political significance of the 1911 revolution. This is because they do not understand how difficult it was to overthrow an autocracy that had been practiced for several thousand years." ("30 Years Passed") Mr Lin had personally participated in the 1911 revolution and his sincere words were indeed pertinent.

The 1911 revolution scored many achievements in history. One of the prominent ones is that it overthrew the autocratic monarchy which had ruled over China for several thousand years. This was indeed a marvelous thing at that time. We must not take the change from an autocratic monarchy to a republican state as an insignificant change of government system; neither should we take it as a simple change of form.

China had been under the rule of autocratic monarchy for several thousand years. This was a great burden inherited from the past. For many years, the supreme monarchical power had been the centralized symbol of feudalism. From childhood, people were imbued with feudal ethics such as "the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues," which were treated as unalterable principles. People held the belief that "the state could not survive one day without the emperor." Emperors then were the supreme representatives of the will of heaven and he sat at the summit of the feudal hierarchy. Under this system, everybody had to cautiously observe his "status" and avoid going beyond the limits. This was the so-called "irreversible law of the established relations between fathers and sons, emperors and government officials." ("The Posthumous Papers of Chen Xi of Henan," vol 5) If anybody dared to challenge the law, he would be condemned as "departing from the classics and rebelling against orthodoxy" and "deviating from the sages and violating the law" in minor cases. If the case was serious, "everybody should arrest and kill the rebel officials and sons." In "The Dream of the Red Chamber," Wang Xifang had a famous line: "When I fear not the cruel tortures, I dare to overthrow the emperor." From this we can see, to "overthrow the emperor" at that time one had to have dauntless courage and "fear not the cruel tortures." Such an idea would never have come across the minds of common people.

In modern times, as national contradictions and class contradictions intensified, Chinese society suffered acute turbulence and was undergoing great changes. Resistance struggles of the people advanced in waves. However, before the bourgeois revolutionaries represented by Sun Yat-sen appeared on the historical scene, no one dared to propose overthrowing the autocratic monarchy. The dynamic Taiping Heavenly Kingdom was the climax of the Chinese old-style peasant revolution. After Hong Xiuquan became the heavenly king, he was virtually an emperor. The slogan of the Yi He Tuan [Boxer] movement was simply "support the Qing Dynasty and drive the foreigners away." The bourgeois reformists advocated patriotism and national salvation and introduced many Western bourgeois social theories and political systems to China which had played an important role in enlightening the people. However, they identified patriotism with loyalty to the emperor. Kang Youwei said in a tearful voice that he would never forget that "I am in debt to the bounties and education endowed by my ancestors and Your Majesty for the past several hundred years." What he said was very convincing to most government officials. At that time, except for France and the United States, other states such as England, Japan, Germany, Italy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Russia all retained their imperial system. Therefore, when Kang Youwei proposed taking the example of Peter the Great of Russia and the Meiji emperor of Japan who proposed reforms to their countries, his proposals sounded reasonable to many people.

It was under these historical conditions that the bourgeois revolutionaries headed by Sun Yat-sen proposed overthrowing the autocratic monarchy and establishing a democratic republic for the first time in Chinese history. In many of his talks, Sun Yat-sen pointed out explicitly and firmly that "in the past several thousand years, China was under the rule of autocratic monarchy which was a system that no people in a liberal country could bear." ("The Three People's Principles and the Future of China") "Moreover, people all over the world had to shed their blood in the struggle for a genuine constitution. If we have to shed blood all the same, why don't we strive straightaway for a republic instead of an incomplete constitution." (refer to "The Importance of Democratic Revolution in China") The Chinese Tong Meng Hui [China Revolutionary League] established in August 1905 explicitly placed "establishing a republic" as one of the objectives of struggle. In the "program of revolutions" issued in the winter of 1906, it announced loud and clear that "now the revolution is led by the common people for the cause of establishing a national government." "If anybody dares to restore the monarchy, all the people in the world will combat him." These sayings sounded original and forceful at that time. Comparing the old sayings such as "everybody should arrest and kill the rebel officials and sons," with the saying "if anybody dares to restore the monarchy, all the people in the world will combat him," we can see that a significant basic change had occurred.

The revolutionaries indomitably publicized the idea in journals and secretly spread propaganda so as to implant the idea in the hearts of the people. In 1911, when the revolution broke out, the trend of the times and the desire of the people required that the autocratic monarchy should be overthrown and a democratic republic established. It was impossible for any reactionary force to reverse the general trend.

The 1911 revolution did succeed in "overthrowing the emperor," and overthrowing the autocratic monarchy which had ruled over China for several thousand years. The act had genuinely "made a big hole in the sky," and there were at least two direct consequences.

First, it threw the Chinese reactionary rulers into disarray. Originally, Chinese feudal society was led by a chief, who was the emperor. The emperor was the absolute authority who arrogated all power to himself, and he was also the weight to stabilize the order of the reactionary rule. All of a sudden, the head was executed and reactionary rule was topsy-turvy. After the revolution, leaders, starting from Yuan Shikai down to Chiang Kai-shek, appeared on the political scene one after the other as if on a merry-go-round. However, none of them was about to restore rule to a united and stable state.

Even the reactionary camp was unable to maintain internal unity, not to mention the incessant revolutions among the people. Certainly, there were many reasons behind this. However, it is undeniable that the 1911 revolution did play a significant role and had opened up a new avenue to victory for the Chinese people's revolutions.

Second, it emancipated the Chinese people's minds. Even the emperor who was supposed to be supreme, sacred and inviolable was now being overthrown, so what other decadent elements could not be challenged and overthrown? On the eve of the May 4th movement, Chen Duxiu wrote an article entitled "On Abolishing Idols." He said, "Monarchs were also a kind of idol. They themselves were not sacred; they were idols because people had blind faith in them and worshiped them. Therefore, they were able to command the whole nation and be the head of a state. Once the nation was subjugated, emperors such as Emperor Fuyi of the Qing Dynasty and the Russian Czar Nicholas II were more pitiable than common people. These defeated monarchs were like wooden or clay carved idols which were cast into manure pits. What sacredness did they have? They might be able to stir up some troubles before they were cast off. Referring to Chinese and Western histories, were there not countless examples showing how these idols did harm to the people?" After the people's minds were enlightened, the mighty current of liberation ideology was surging ahead and the trend was irresistible. Even after the 1911 revolution, the political situation for a time was very unstable. People then were boldly seeking new ways to save China. With the outbreak of the October Revolution and the development of the Chinese working class, very soon the May 4th movement, which turned a new page in China's history broke out. In this respect, we may conclude: Without the 1911 revolution, there would not have been a May 4th movement.

However, the rule of the Chinese feudal authorities was indeed too deep-rooted. It was impossible to overthrow or eliminate it by one or two revolutionary movements. Frankly speaking, the 1911 revolution did not basically solve the problem (we must have a clear assessment of it). However, under the historical conditions at that time, it succeeded in overthrowing the autocratic monarchy which had ruled over China for several thousand years and opened a passageway to future revolutions. Don't the immortal achievements it scored deserve our fervent praise?

For a long time now, the position of the 1911 revolution in history, as Comrade Lin Boqu commented 40 years ago, has often been underestimated. Concerning this aspect, apart from ideological factors, there were also time factors. Although the 1911 revolution overthrew the emperor, it did not overthrow the rule of imperialism and feudalism, and the "the revolution has not yet succeeded." This is a fact. Therefore, at the stage of democratic revolution under the leadership of the CCP, many comrades very often stressed that the 1911 revolution had not succeeded in solving the basic problems and in encouraging the people to strive forward under the leadership of the proletariat for victory. In their daily life, the people also had very strong feelings on this, and this was justifiable at that time. However, based on this, very often we tended to underestimate the grand achievements of the 1911 revolution in Chinese history. Sometimes we even purposely or subconsciously neglected or downgraded its value. At the time, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" exercised tyranny and ultraleftist ideology was rampant, anyone who affirmed the achievements of the 1911 revolution would be charged with the serious crime of beautifying the bourgeoisie. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for us to make a fair evaluation of the 1911 revolution.

And now, it is time for a just evaluation to be given to it. It is already 70 years since the 1911 revolution broke out, and imperialism and feudalism which ruled over China have been overthrown under the leadership of the CCP. Now it is the time for us to give a justified and genuine evaluation of the place of the 1911 revolution in history.

## II. On the Evaluation of the Constitutionists

There is another question which is directly related to the historical evaluation of the 1911 revolution and which has been discussed by scholars at home and abroad during recent years, that is, the evaluation of the constitutionists.



Some comrades held this view: Since the constitutionists and the revolutionaries both represented the bourgeoisie, they were thus similar in nature and objectives. The only difference between them was that each of them adopted different measures. Or rather, at the preparatory stage of the 1911 revolution, the achievements of the constitutionists were greater and the positive role they played was more significant than the negative role. Some overseas scholars even held this view: The constitutionists played a leading role in paving the way to the success of the 1911 revolution, and their role was more significant than that of the revolutionaries.

This saying involves an issue of fundamental importance: Under the historical conditions at that time, was it necessary for the revolutionaries to persist in adopting revolutionary measures and instigating armed uprising to overthrow the Qing Dynasty? Were these moves genuinely necessary and justified or were they unnecessary moves? In my opinion, under no circumstances should we draw the latter conclusion.

In discussing important historical issues such as matters of right and wrong, we must not deviate from aspects of the overall objective situation, the focus of the contradictions and the key to pushing forward the progress of history at that time. Furthermore we must not investigate isolated specific problems without relating them to other aspects.

When we look back at the beginning of the 20th century, China then was in a national crisis. At the critical, life-and-death moment the Chinese nation was on the verge of subjugation, and the threat of national subjugation and genocide cast a terrible shadow over every patriot. However, the Qing Dynasty which ruled China at that time was not only a stubborn fortress of feudal authority, it was in fact a "foreigners' imperial court." In the pompous imperial edict, it openly announced: "Act according to the material capacity of China and try to win the favor of the allied countries." Furthermore, the Qing Dynasty blindly imposed strict suppression of the patriotic acts of the people. This completely revealed the traitorous and decadent nature of the revolutionary government. The people could no longer endure such a government and they could no longer pin any hopes on it.

What kind of attitude should we have toward a reactionary government like this? Should we lay down our lives to overthrow it? Or should we protect it and hope against hope for some minor reforms? This is a critical problem confronting every patriot and nobody could evade it.

To answer this question, many patriots spent countless sleepless nights and experienced painful ideological struggles, and finally, decisively, they made their own choice. In 1902, Huang Xing went with other students to study in Japan and to seek a true way to save the country. At that time, heated discussions were conducted in the rooms of the students studying abroad on whether the country needed a revolution or a constitution. During the discussions, Huang Xing was agitated; he even broke the teapot in his hand to show his determination in choosing the revolutionary road. Let us read once again the suicide note of Lin Juemin, one of the 72 martyrs of Huang Hua gang. In his letter to his wife, he wrote: "For I love you so much that the mere thought of it would charge me with courage to sacrifice myself for my country." "We are living in a time of storm and stress in China in which we might be killed at any time and in any place." "It is indeed fortunate that both of us have survived till now. However, countless people were killed and separated because of the turmoil. Can people as passionate as we bear such sights? This is the reason why I dare to follow my will, leave you and sacrifice myself for my country." Such a pure heart of enthusiastic patriotism, such sober revolutionary sentiments still move the readers after all these decades.

The revolutionaries held: Under the rule of this government, it was impossible to carry out any reforms of fundamental importance. If we did not overthrow the traitorous government, then there would be no hope for China. This was the conclusion they drew based on the actual situation at that time. However, the constitutionists all rattled on about kow-towing to and petitioning the reactionary government and were hoping against hope for some minor reforms.

At the same time, they hindered people from seeking revolution as a solution. They even threatened people by saying, "Revolution would lead to internal chaos and partition; this was something we should avoid." Liang Qichao even went as far as saying something like, "Now that our party is fighting against the government, this is of secondary importance; what is most important is that we should fight against the revolutionary party." ("The First Draft of the Full Chronicle of Liang Qichao," vol 4) It is not surprising that they aroused the strong indignation and opposition of countless patriots at that time. If the revolutionaries did not launch resolute and merciless attacks and criticisms of the constitutionists' reactionary opinions, there would have been no victory in the later revolution.

The debate between the constitutionists and the revolutionaries continued from the early days of the 20th century until the climax of the heated debates in MIN BAO [PEOPLE'S JOURNAL] and XIN MIN JOURNAL [NEW PEOPLE'S JOURNAL] in 1906. The result was that the revolutionaries won a decisive victory. By the end of 1906, both the revolutionaries and the constitutionists shifted their emphasis to practical acts. The revolutionaries instigated armed uprisings in the south while the constitutionists organized unions to prepare for the establishment of a constitution, established a political advisory society and later, even launched activities to petition for a constitution. In fact, this is the continuation of the debate in practice.

Certainly, there were not so-called minor issues of a local nature or a simple dispute over methodology. The constitutionist and the revolutionary represent two distinct different roads. Evidence has proved: The orientation of the revolutionaries was correct and that of the constitutionists was incorrect.

In my mind, such an idea is by no means a "cliche." Instead it is an essential prerequisite. If this is not the case, the bloodshed by the martyrs in the 1911 revolution would have been wasted. Not only would they not rest in peace if we do not make this point clear, but there would also be confusion between right and wrong, and our descendants would be seriously disturbed.

It is necessary to point out here that the constitutionists represented the upper stratum bourgeoisie and they were the bourgeoisie who had just been transformed from the landlord class. They themselves owned a great deal of feudal real estate and they had close, bold relationships with the feudal officials. In fact, they belonged to the landlord class as well as the bourgeoisie. Therefore, the negative side of their duality was not simply shown in the feeble nature of the bourgeoisie; they were strongly feudalistic. This, as a result, determined their political attitude. In face of the great storms of revolutions, they often tried their best to oppose revolutions and protect the feudal elements. This is their reactionary aspect and it had a profound origin.

Under such circumstances, should we repudiate the constitutionists without reservation? No. Instead, we should acknowledge that in the past, researchers in modern history often adopted an attitude of absolute negation when they conducted research on the constitutionists after the reform movements of 1898. They did not give the constitutionists justified affirmation for their positive contributions in enlightening people's thoughts and for their participation in patriotic movements. As for the complicated relationships among the constitutionists, they had not gone into specific analysis, and this must be corrected.

Since the constitutionists represented the upper-stratum bourgeoisie, they were also a wing of the bourgeoisie. And they had many contradictions with imperialism and feudalism. Therefore, the negative and reactionary aspects as well as the positive aspects were manifested in its duality and the duality ran through the whole process of the 1911 revolution. For example on propaganda work, the constitutionists advocated patriotism and exposed the decadent politics of the Qing government. They advocated national responsibility, and introduced western bourgeois social, political and moral theories. We must affirm the positive role they played. In action, they did participate in and motivated some patriotic movements which had also played a positive role in stimulating the awareness of the masses.

Even with the constitutional movement, it was unfair to negate the objective positive role it played. In particular, when the revolutionary put all the emphasis on publicizing the importance of revolution and instigating armed uprisings, he often ignored or slackened publication and education work in other aspects. At the same time, he could not launch public activities in the interior whereas the constitutionist could. In places where feudal authorities occupied a dominant position and where the revolutionary forces could not reach, the positive role played by the constitutionists in enlightening the people was even more important. Regarding what they had done, we should give them fair and just evaluations instead of acquiring a completely negative and contemptuous attitude.

The internal situation of the constitutionists was rather complicated and demands specific analysis. There was a difference between the overseas constitutionists such as Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao and those at home. Even among the domestic constitutionists themselves, their backgrounds were complicated and could be divided into at least three categories: 1) Bourgeoisie who were directly involved in investments in railways; in particular, people living in the provinces in which the Sichuan-Hankou railway, and the Guangdong-Hankou railway passed through invested more money in railways than in factories. Later, when the Qing government declared that the country would nationalize the railways, they were agitated for there was critical conflict between their economic interests and those of the Qing Dynasty. The reaction of these constitutionists was most acute and thus they made relatively positive contributions. 2) Most of them were investors in industry and farms who lived under the shadow of the feudal government. Zheng Jian was a representative. "Once the order is violated, it is impossible to restore it" and that was what they were most scared of. Even though they had strong feeling against the Qing government over some issues, they often tried different ways to defend it. They only started to change their attitude when the Qing Dynasty was in decline and the old order could no longer be upheld. 3) In some economically backward regions, there were really not too many capitalists. Despite being called constitutionists, they were not different from the feudal gentry, and it was difficult to account for their positive contributions. As for individuals, some revolutionaries turned out to be very bad while some constitutionists turned out to be very good. This is another problem and there is no need to go deeply into it here. Furthermore, at different stages, the situation of the constitutionists was different, in particular after the failure of the third petition in the winter of 1910. Among the constitutionists themselves, there were splitting of ideas. It was exactly as some comrades had pointed out: Some turned to revolution while others still opposed revolution. However, they were all disappointed with the Qing government. The rest still upheld the Qing regime until they were forced to give up because of the general trend. Some others persisted in being reactionary from beginning till end. Thus, we must give appropriate evaluations to these people.

The historical phenomena were always complicated. Lenin once pointed out: "For in each individual case everything hinges on the concrete historical situation. Facts, if we take them in their entirety, in their interconnection, are not only stubborn things, but undoubtedly proof-bearing things. Minor facts, if taken out of their entirety, out of their interconnection, if they are arbitrarily selected and torn out of context, are merely things for juggling or even worse." (see "Statistics and Sociology") A historical researcher must thoroughly understand the facts in their entirety before putting them in appropriate places in history. Otherwise, if each stuck to his own version, it would be disadvantageous to arriving at a solution to the problems. Sometimes, this might even cause the question to go astray on an incorrect road.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON INCREASING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK230819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Greater Contributions to Increasing Economic Results"]

[Text] In readjusting the national economy, a question of concern to everybody is: Can production and financial revenue increase steadily from now on, when the scale of capital construction is being compressed, all categories of expenditures are being reduced and there is an energy shortage? Can the people's standard of living be gradually improved? Can the newly increased labor force find jobs?



We say that this problem can be solved and the solution to it is to increase economic results. How can we increase economic results? These two words stand for: readjustment and restructuring. Through readjustment and restructuring, we aim, on the basis of economic stability, to incrementally rationalize the economic structure, the management system and the organization of enterprises and to blaze a trail to develop our country's economy. This way will require less investment and not too high an accumulation rate; yet, it will produce better results. The key lies in tapping the potentials of all aspects, drastically reducing waste in every field and increasing the economic results of society so that our country's economy can realize the following outcome: The economy develops in a well-coordinated way, increases steadily and reaches a healthy cycle, the people are benefited to a greater extent and the superiority of the socialist system can be brought into fuller play.

For a long time, we were influenced by "leftist" mistakes. We were overanxious for quick results, sought high quotas and high speed, one-sidedly emphasized the development of heavy industry and did not pay enough attention to agriculture and light industry. This resulted in the abnormal development of the economic structure. The increase of the total value of production and financial revenue and the arrangement of the labor force mainly depended on investing a large quantity of funds, expanding the scale of capital construction and building more new factories. This is necessary in a certain stage. However, this way also needs more investment and higher consumption and creates less social wealth. It is not suitable for China's national conditions. In the future, we should not and must not follow this path any longer.

Recently, quite a few enterprises have begun to attach importance to the problem of increasing economic results. Some enterprises have already scored achievements. This is gratifying. In the past, whenever we wanted to develop production, we would ask the state to make an investment, build new factories and do things on a large scale. This was the way in which we carried out economic construction in the past. In the new situation, we should fundamentally change our construction principles. From now on, in developing the national economy we should mainly rely not on expanding the scale of capital construction, but on bringing into play the role of existing enterprises and increasing economic results. We should gradually switch our emphasis from extension to intensification and from extensive management to intensive management. In agriculture, we mainly rely on intensive and meticulous farming on existing cultivated land by 800 million peasants. Similarly, in industry, we should also chiefly rely on intensive management in existing enterprises by the over 40 million staff members and workers to create more material wealth.

At present, conditions for taking the road of increasing economic results are available. The categories and types of enterprises in industry and communications throughout the whole country are quite complete and there are vast numbers of skilled workers and specialized technical personnel. As long as we organize these enterprises rationally and carry out reforms on this basis, we can achieve greater economic results with less funding and lower consumption. Herein lie our hopes for carrying out the four modernizations and vigorously developing China.

Economic results are a comprehensive target. To increase economic results, it is necessary for all fields to do a good job. Macroeconomically, it is necessary to rationally readjust the economic structure, change the present product mix and reform the organizational and technical structures. From drawing up national economic plans to the specific organization of production and circulation, it is necessary to rationalize every link, do everything possible to increase efficiency and strive to reduce all kinds of losses and waste. Microeconomically, it is necessary to consolidate the enterprises, strive to improve and strengthen enterprise management and administration and bring into full play the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres, engineering and technical personnel and the masses of workers. Practice in economic reform in the past 2 years shows that the upsurge of enthusiasm in production of the broad masses of peasants is mainly the result of implementing rural economic policies.

In factories and enterprises, the key to bringing into play the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff members also lies in implementing the party's economic policies. It is necessary to insist on expanding the decisionmaking power of enterprises and earnestly link the successful running of enterprises closely with the vital interests of the masses of workers and staff members. On the basis of strengthening ideological and political work and strictly enforcing the responsibility system, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the socialist principle of distribution according to work, overcome egalitarianism in material rewards and thoroughly change the phenomenon of eating out of the same big pot. In this way, it will be possible to improve management and administration, reduce consumption of raw and semifinished materials and do a good job in replacing old products with new ones. It is also possible to bring into full play the wisdom, initiative and creativity of experts, the engineering and technical personnel and the masses of workers.

To rationalize our country's economic structure, the key lies in putting the development of consumer goods production in an important position. It is the goal of socialist production as well as the bounden duty of the People's Government to constantly satisfy the people's growing requirements in food, clothing, housing, daily necessities, transportation, cultural life, etc. What position to give to the development of consumer goods production is actually a question of what road our country's economy is to follow. For a long period, we have regarded the policy of giving priority to developing heavy industry as a universal law and looked upon it as the only way to socialist industrialization. Guided by this concept, we always hoped to proceed from heavy industry and from steel industry, and thus suffered a lot in the past. Concerning our construction principle, according to China's national conditions we should turn from taking steel as the key link and giving priority to heavy industrial development toward stressing development of consumer goods production so that the output of the means of production can be coordinated with the output of the means of subsistence and follow a path of sound development. Developing consumer goods production and turning out readily marketable products are important aspects for increasing economic results. By utilizing equal amounts of energy and raw and semifinished materials and if the goods produced are readily marketable, the economic results will be high. Conversely, if the products are unwanted and piled up in warehouses, the economic results will be low. In the past, large quantities of steel products, machinery and electrical products were overstocked taking enormous amount of funds from circulation but the percentage of consumer goods was very small. There were not enough commodities in the markets. This not only made the contradiction between supply and need conspicuous, but also affected the state's financial revenue and withdrawal of currency from circulation. Therefore, we must change the past irrational state in which "heavy industry formed a cycle in itself, and light industry struggled on its own" and actively develop consumer goods production. With the development of consumer goods production, the variety of commodities in the markets will be plentiful, and this is an important sign of the country's economic prosperity and of the people's improved livelihood. If our national economy is developed around the production of consumer goods, we will be winning in the economic chess game, and the economic results will be greatly increased.

The rationalization of the industrial organization and structure is an important step in increasing economic results. To follow the road of increasing economic results, we must break the barriers between departments and between regions and rationally organize the existing enterprises according to the principle of coordination among specialized departments. We should start with the trades or with the key cities to reorganize and integrate the enterprises step by step. Foundries, electroplating centers, heat-treatment plants and so forth developed in the past few years in some cities all have greatly increased their economic results.

The solution to the aforesaid problem can be summed up as follows: Stabilize the economy and readjust the structure; rely on old enterprises, tap their potentials and reform them; and carry out structural reform and increase economic results. This road is suited to our national conditions. Following this road, our country's economic development has a very bright future. In doing economic work, we must pay attention to economic results; otherwise, we shall fail to attain our goal. The 400,000 cadres, technical personnel and workers comrades in industrial and communications enterprises should increase their sense of responsibility in constructing the socialist motherland, fully understand the importance and urgency in increasing economic results, further carry forward the spirit of being masters of the country, make concerted efforts, overcome difficulties and try in every way to make greater contributions in increasing the economic results of the existing enterprises.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES INCREASING BUILDING SUPPLIES

HK230950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase Production of Building Materials to Meet Housing Needs"]

[Text] The aim of economic construction is to improve the people's living standard. In making plans and doing economic work, we must continuously study how to satisfy the people's needs in regard to clothing, food, housing, articles for daily use, transport, study, entertainment, and so forth. For a long period of time, many production departments have not had a clear understanding of the objectives of production. They think that production is for its own sake and not for the sake of satisfying the people's needs in their everyday life. The building materials industry is an important sector that satisfies the third largest need of the people--housing. It is burdened with the heavy and complicated task of gradually improving the living conditions of urban and suburban residents. The State Council recently stressed paying attention to light and textile industries and the production of consumer goods and adopted effective measures to solve the problems of food, clothing and articles for daily use. It also put on the agenda "housing" as a problem to be further tackled. Some peasants said: "After being well fed, we get to have proper shelter." This fully reflects the urgent demand of the masses of peasants. In cities, more living quarters must also be built on a large scale. As things develop, there will be an increasingly large demand for building materials. In the past, we did not have an adequate understanding of the important role of the building materials industry. We suffered as a result.

Building materials have for many years been in short supply. Despite a 120-fold increase in national cement output, a 24-fold increase in plate glass output and a 454-fold increase in ceramic toilet output, the supplies have still fallen far short of demand. There is a big gap between supply and demand. Cement is in unusually short supply. Plate glass and ceramic toilet supplies can only respectively satisfy 40 percent and 33 percent of the needs. The building materials industry must try in every way to increase the output of building materials, especially cement, glass, etc., so as to satisfy the needs for residential buildings.

Rolled steel has accounted for an increasingly large proportion of building materials required in developed countries. The large-scale use of rolled steel calls for the consumption of too much energy. Given limited forest resources in our country, it is also impossible to use timber for construction on a large scale. Bricks and tiles have been used on a large scale in building urban housing. But this calls for spoiling large tracts of cultivable land. Such a method does not work either. Therefore, in developing the products of the building industry, we must put the emphasis on cement and plate glass, which are to be supplemented with ceramics and new-type light materials. The aim is to gradually reduce the proportion of clay bricks and tiles used and find substitutes which are energy-saving and available in abundance. At present, we must put cement and plate glass first and try in every way to increase their production.



In making bricks and tiles, we must count more on slag and gangue and pay more attention to digging up mounds and hills instead of digging into cultivable land. We must overcome the serious phenomenon of spoiling cultivable plots to make bricks, as noticed in some areas at present. Meanwhile, we must guide the development of clay products toward lightness, durability and largeness in size. We must gradually cut down on small-sized solid bricks. The rural demand for building materials is very great. It is impossible to just rely on state supplies. The main effort should focus on using various means to tap locally available materials, to produce locally what is needed and to use what is locally available.

We must rely on existing enterprises to improve their economic results. This is an effective way to develop the building industry. The building industry is made up of many old factories with outmoded machinery and low technical levels. Where required resources and funds are available, we must properly expand, alter or newly build certain projects. But this must be chiefly prompted by the aim to tap the potential of existing enterprises. We must do a good job streamlining equipment and improving technology. In recent years, small cement factories and small glass works have boomed in all parts of the country. This has played a positive role in relieving shortages. The problem is that many enterprises have been marked by a heavy consumption of energy, low quality and poor economic results. Some have even competed with large enterprises for raw materials and for mines. Based on investigations and studies, we must judge different conditions and seriously do a good job of readjusting, restructuring consolidating and improving. We must properly introduce technology to the countryside and help commune-and brigade-run brickyards and tile factories make technical improvements.

Difficulties are really encountered in increasing the production of cement, plate glass and other building materials. Some problems also exist in regard to fuel, mechanical power, raw and other materials, transportation, and so forth. The departments concerned must take practical measures to help building materials enterprises to solve actual problems and overcome difficulties. We must give priority to the supply of raw and other materials and fuel required by large and medium-sized cement, plate glass and ceramics enterprises, and ensure the availability of electricity and transportation, just as we do for light and textile industries.

#### PLA AIR FORCE PROMOTES POLITICAL STUDY, TRAINING

OW181215 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] PLA Air Force party committees at all levels, in their efforts to implement the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session, have been doing so one at a time by taking into account the actual situation in their units. As a result, a fine situation rarely seen in the past has emerged among the units.

The air force party committees at all levels have emphasized time and again that, since the line is based on theory, only by conscientiously studying and grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought can we truly realize that the party's line, principles and policies are scientific and correct and be aware of the need to uphold the four fundamental principles and resist erroneous "leftist" or rightist trends of thought. Since 1978 they have run a total of 823 study classes, offering rotational training from 2 to 3 times for every cadre at and above the regimental level throughout the air force. These study classes, in addition to various other educational courses, have enabled the cadres and fighters to raise their political consciousness.

To make up for the time lost due to Lin Biao and the gang of four and quickly enhance the fighting power of the units, the air force party committee has paid great attention to basic training. It has stressed efforts to lay a good foundation in an all-round way by working steadily and making solid progress at every step of the training. It realized the need to focus attention on quality and speed when conducting such basic training. Within only 3 years the level of skills and tactics of the air force units has been raised to equal or surpass the highest level ever reached in the past. Safety conditions are also better now than in the past.



The air force party committee has also effectively consolidated, readjusted and strengthened the leading bodies at all levels by training and promoting a large number of young and middle-aged cadres with both socialist consciousness and professional competence. Fairly good progress has been made in making the ranks of cadres younger, more knowledgeable and more professionally competent. All air force unit commanders are now relatively younger. Full of vigor and skilled in flight, they can take the lead in training in peacetime as well as lead a team in air combat in wartime.

In view of the harm done by Lin Biao and the gang of four to the sense of organization and discipline and the style of work among the units, the air force party committees at all levels have resolutely implemented the relevant decisions of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and paid great attention to implementing the "three main regulations" [san da tiao ling 0005 1129 2742 0109]. Now all the units have made marked progress in enhancing the appearance and bearing, conduct and discipline among their personnel and keeping the barracks in good order.

#### CHINA'S 'DEMOCRATIC' PARTIES GAIN NEW MEMBERS

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)--More than 5,200 persons have joined China's democratic parties in the past year. This is the first time since 1957 the democratic parties have recruited new members on a large scale. In addition to the Communist Party, there are eight democratic parties in China. They all have the right to decide their own political and organizational affairs.

One democratic party, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, is comprised mainly of patriots who are former members of the Kuomintang Party. Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the party's Central Committee, said that members of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee are old, so the party must enroll new members. During the past year, the party has admitted 1,200 new members, including Zhao Zili, a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Shang Chuandao, former mayor of Changchun, Jilin Province, of the Kuomintang Government. Zhao Zili is also the former Fifth Pacification Zone deputy commander and the Fourth Corps commander of the Kuomintang Army.

Formed mainly by intellectuals, the China Democratic League, the Jiusan (September 3) Society, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the China Association for Promoting Democracy have admitted a number of professors, teachers of a special classification, artists, and experts from scientific, technological and medical circles.

The China Democratic National Construction Association mainly recruits former industrialists and businessmen. The China Zhi Gong Dang (Party for Public Interests) enrolls returned Overseas Chinese while the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League recruits Taiwanese who live on the mainland.

The democratic parties were once primarily made up of members from the national bourgeoisie, the upper class of urban petty bourgeoisie and their intellectuals and patriots, and reflected and represented the interests and demands of these people. But they were not political parties for any particular social class.

Today, the capitalist class is non-existent in China. With the fundamental change in social classes, the democratic parties have become political unions of socialist working people and patriots who support socialism.

Zhou Moren, a professor at the Chongqing Architectural Engineering Institute, said he joined the Jiusan Society "because it is an organization of socialist intellectuals, not one of bourgeoisie." He said the organization will help him make progress in serving the socialist modernization program.

China's famous pipa player Liu Dehai said that his joining the Democratic League provides him more opportunities to learn from veteran intellectuals and make more contributions to the prosperity of the national arts.

#### SURVEY SHOWS CHANGE IN CONSUMPTION PATTERN

OW221308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--A survey by the State Statistical Bureau, the first since 1964, has revealed a change in the consumption patterns of Chinese workers in the past 16 years.

The survey was made among 7,962 families of factory and government workers, technicians, teachers and scientists of varying income levels in Beijing, Shanghai and 42 other large, medium-sized and small cities. The survey concluded people are spending a bigger proportion of their income on clothing and manufactured goods than before, indicating a rising purchasing power.

Cost of food in the commodity spending of these families dropped from 69.4 percent in 1964 to 60.6 percent in 1980, clothing rose from 12.9 percent to 18.6 percent, daily necessities, books and recreation, which used to be insignificant some years ago, rose to 15.6 percent, an increase of between two and sixfold. Average monthly spending on rent, water, electricity, bath, child-care and repair was 2.86 yuan, about 7 percent of total consumption.

In 1980, per capita consumption of grain among the families surveyed averaged 13 kilograms per month, a 3.2 percent growth over 1964. Consumption of pork, mutton and beef for every person averaged 1.5 kilograms, 1.3 times more than 1964. Alcohol consumption was 0.25 kilograms each month, a twofold increase.

Cotton cloth and synthetic textile purchases in 1980 were 6.4 meters, 50.9 percent more than 1964. Sale of knitwear, woollen piece goods, knitting wool, silks and leather shoes expanded as well.

On the average, for every 100 families surveyed, there were 127 bicycles, 66 sewing machines, 85 radios, 32 televisions and 22 electric fans. The survey showed per capita consumption amounted to 37.5 yuan (RMB) each month in 1980, doubling that in 1964. Taking inflation into account real growth was 73 percent.

The survey says the growth of family income was mainly due to increased employment and the smaller size of families. In 1964, every family had an average of 1.56 wage earners. In 1980, that figure rose to 2.35. In 1964, the average size of families was 5.3 persons, and in 1980 4.3 persons. Each employee, then, supported 3.4 persons (including the employee) in 1964 and 1.8 in 1980. Another reason for the growth of income was an increase in wages.

#### ECONOMISTS SUGGEST INFORMATION CENTERS FOR PRC

OW221517 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--China should have a network of economic information collection and processing centers at the central and provincial levels, suggested Chinese economists at discussion sessions at the current national conference on industry and transport being held here. Such a network will provide a scientific basis for the national economic activity, said Wu Shijing, professor of the Sichuan Institute of Finance and Economics. The network is indispensable for China's economy which is guided by state planning supplemented by the regulation of market mechanism, he noted.

As many plants are going to manufacture motorcycles, he said, it is necessary for the government to decide in accordance with the data collected how fast the industry should go ahead. He suggested that the work quota should be more widely adopted in China to improve economic performance.

Wang Cheng, associate professor of the Economics Department of Liaoning University, suggested that a training center on scientific management should be set up in Shanghai. Another professor from Tianjin proposed that leaders of major enterprises should be trained at such centers and they should go through examinations and be given professional titles.

Many scholars said it is time for China to perfect its economic laws and use economic measures instead of administrative ones to regulate production.

#### NATIONAL BANK TAKES CURRENCY CONTROL MEASURES

OW211250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--The People's Bank of China has taken measures to help expand production to meet consumer demand and recover more currency, simultaneous with a tight control over currency issuance, said Li Fei, vice president of the bank at a national financial meeting closed here yesterday. "This is in order to achieve a balance between state revenue and expenditure and eliminate financial deficit," he said.

Li Fei said major measures were:

--First, the bank is making good use of loans to support the production of daily consumer items. Circulating funds and medium-term and short-term loans are now used to support light and textile industries and other industries manufacturing consumer goods. Major focus is especially on the production of bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches, which are urgently needed by the people. Priority is given to those projects that will yield economic results during the same year of investment or within, at the most, one or two years.

--Second, more loans will be provided to develop a diversified rural economy so that the market will have more agricultural and side-line products, and light and textile industries will have more raw materials.

--Third, good use will be made of loans and interest rates and other economic levers so that materials and funds of the enterprises will be used efficiently to achieve quicker economic returns. In regard to the issuance of loans, priority will be given first to those products with a good market, he said. No loans will be issued to small factories that contend with the big factories for raw materials, fuel, power and produce expensive products of inferior quality.

--Fourth, the bank will support the growth of service trades and increase income from these services.

--Fifth, the bank will speed up the circulation of credit funds and make timely recovery of due credits. Major efforts will be made to encourage more savings deposits. More savings banks will be set up, he said.

#### TRADE UNIONS EMPHASIZE WORKER EDUCATION

OW210718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--With a growing emphasis on the educational and cultural levels of the nation's workers, Chinese trade unions, in the past two years, have increased the number of worker's schools by 25 percent and students by 131 percent, according to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The program, which was interrupted during the Cultural Revolution, offers middle school, university and technical courses to workers who either had their education discontinued during the tumultuous decade or who simply wish to increase their vocational knowledge and skills.



The schools use the buildings of ordinary schools at night or spare rooms in factories. The teachers are invited from regular academic institutions or assigned by the state to the factory schools. All funds are covered by the state. Courses in engineering, mathematics, Chinese and English language, chemistry and others teaching factory skills are offered to workers who enroll by examination. Both full-time and spare-time schools issue diplomas, which will make the students eligible for future promotions.

The Yangtze River administrative bureau runs 18 full-day schools, each training between 30 and 200 workers every term. The schooling time ranges from three months to 18 months. Since 1979, the schools have graduated a total of 11,000 workers.

Qiao Xuekun, an official of the bureau in charge of education, said that one-third of ship technicians of the bureau were former workers who studied at these schools.

#### WOMEN'S GROUP HOLDS 'HAPPY FAMILIES' ELECTIONS

OW221529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--China's traditional stress on the integrity of the family will be highlighted in a nation-wide series of "elections" encouraged by the All-China Women's Federation. The elections, which have already been held in several places by branches of the federation and affiliated organizations, are to select "model families." The winners are those families that best show the traditions of harmonious family relations, reverence for the aged and care for the young.

He Lilian, leading member of the Beixinqiao branch of the Women's Federation, said of the elections: "We think that it is good from time to time to reaffirm the virtue of China's family traditions. The balance of dependencies between the generations has always been one of the stabilizing factors in Chinese society. Now, with China getting back on an even keel after the Cultural Revolution, we felt it was time to get in touch with our traditions once again."

In the Jiudaowan area of Beizinqiao District, Beijing, 51 model families were elected recently, 24 of them with more than two generations living under one roof. They are typical of many families in urban China where industrial and social pressures have not, so far, produced the Western pattern of wholesale separation of generations, through the establishment of nuclear families.

Li Xuedin is a member of one of the model families elected in Jiudaowan. He and his wife and children share their home with his parents who, he says, have definite roles to play in the day-to-day life of the family. Most of the family income is handed over to the old couple who do the shopping, keep house and mind the children. He said: "You can't call it light work, but my parents have security and they feel useful."

However, to old people at a loose end, the problems of age present themselves more forcibly and several dozen members of this group have been helped to form 17 service teams in Beixinqiao District to do washing, dress-making and mending and to run a small canteen for children whose parents are working.

He Lilian of the Women's Federation said: "We are enormously pleased to see old folk engaged in this sort of enterprise. Old people have a great potential as an active force in society and we hope that more service teams will be set up in all parts of the country."



ANHUI RADIO REPORTS ON ZHANG JINGFU ACTIVITIES

## Attends Industry Conference

OW232154 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the Anhui provincial work conference on the building materials industry closed on 15 April. The conference held: Anhui's annual cement output is only 44.8 kg per capita and is behind the national average. The province produces only 5 billion bricks annually and the building material shortage is very acute. Moreover, the production of ceramics for sanitary facilities and other new building material is almost zero. In the past, we slowed the development of the building materials industry because we thought that it was affected by leftist influence just like other industries. What we thought was not true. Anhui's building materials industry urgently needs development. We must strive to push it forward as soon as possible to meet the demands of economic readjustment.

During the conference, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, and Anhui Governor Zhou Zijian listened to a briefing on the work of the building materials industry provincial bureau. It pointed out: All departments should attach importance to the building materials industry, guarantee the supply of raw material and fuel and support its production and management so that the industry can develop amid economic readjustment.

## Leads Grassroots Units Visit

OW232015 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, a large number of cadres, successively dispatched by various provincial departments, recently visited grassroots units at the forefront of production to familiarize themselves with the situation, listen to demands by the cadres and masses at the grassroots level and help the latter to solve new problems concerning industrial and agricultural productions and economic readjustment. They were led by Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu and other comrades. Preliminary statistics show that 1,716 cadres have visited various localities.

Some cadres of provincial committees, departments, and bureaus concerned, led by Vice Governor Huang Yu, visited Bengbu, Anqing, Wuhu and four other prefectures and municipalities and solved a number of urgent problems concerning industrial production. Vice Governor Meng Fulin visited areas along the Hua He and provided on-the-spot supervision on the solution of problems concerning the dredging of the river.

## Presides at Report Meeting

OW231737 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Prof Hua Luogeng, well-known mathematician and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, delivered an academic report on the optimum seeking method [you xuan fa 0327 6693 3127] to more than 1,000 cadres of provincial-level departments and higher-level units on the afternoon of 21 April at the club for the offices of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the report meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial government and the provincial science commission, Comrade Zhang Jingfu extended a cordial welcome to the professor and expressed hearty thanks to him for his coming to Anhui to report to the provincial-level cadres while he was very busy. Comrade Zhang Jingfu asked the office cadres to take the lead in studying, applying and mastering science so that the leading offices in the province will realize conducting work in a scientific way at an early date.

Professor Hua mainly explained the characteristics of the method, its role and how to popularize it.

ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT SUPPORTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OW231925 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] The party committee of the Anhui Military District recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting. The meeting studied and arranged measures for thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the central work conference. Present were members of the party committee and principal responsible comrades of major units of the military district.

After conveying and studying relevant instructions issued by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the party committee of the Naning PLA units, the meeting seriously analyzed the conveying and studying of the guidelines of the central work conference by members of the Anhui Military District in the preceding period.

The consensus was: Since the beginning of this year, the party committees at all levels have regarded the conveying and implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference as the central task of their present political work and have always paid great attention to it. The broad masses of commanders and fighters have clearly understood the significance of the central work conference; deepened their understanding of the party's line, principles and policies established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; raised their consciousness of upholding the four basic principles; promoted and unified their understanding of some major issues and maintained a stable political and ideological mood. The general situation is good, but their understanding is still insufficient and is still somewhat confused. We should not be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, nor should we think "things are good enough and now we can have a breathing spell." We should continue to pay attention to implementing those guidelines well.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Military District party committee, Political Commissar Liu Yaozong made a summary report at the meeting. He emphasized the following points on how to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the central work conference and make all members of the military district politically identify themselves with the party Central Committee in a more conscious way:

1. It is necessary to study the documents of the central work conference over and over.

He said: At present all units under the military district should continue to take study and implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference as their central task. They should work according to the instructions issued by the party Central Committee and its military commission. They should organize the troops to repeatedly study the documents of the central work conference and the PLA political work conference and profoundly understand the essence of those documents. Those who missed class should be given makeup lessons. Those who studied superficially should study again. We should truly use the documents of the party Central Committee to further unify our thinking and action.

2. It is necessary to educate the cadres and fighters to firmly trust the party Central Committee leadership.

Political Commissar Liu Yaozong said: Since its third plenary session, the party Central Committee has led the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to bring order out of chaos. It has done a lot of painstaking work. It has gradually brought our country onto a road of resurgence. Its contributions are remarkable. If the party Central Committee had not made resolute and correct decisions, the present excellent situation would have been impossible. Leading comrades at all levels must assume a positive attitude to spread propaganda, carry out education and give positive guidance among the broad masses of cadres and fighters so that they fully understand the important contributions made by the party Central Committee since its 3d plenary session, trust still more the leadership of the party Central Committee and implement its instructions in a more conscious way.

3. While eliminating the influence of leftist thinking, we should not overlook the need to correct rightist and other erroneous thinking.

Political Commissar Liu Yaozong said: Some comrades, including leading comrades, have long been affected by leftist thinking. They are relatively accustomed to viewing things and judging their correctness or incorrectness according to leftist standards. This is the primary ideological obstacle to understanding the party's line, principles and policies. Therefore, the party committees at and above the regimental level should, over time, use the documents of the party Central Committee as criteria to examine their attitude toward the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies and seriously eliminate the influence of leftist thinking. Also they should not overlook the need to correct rightist and other erroneous thinking. It is necessary to proceed from reality to eliminate all erroneous thinking, be it leftist or rightist. One should do away with the thinking that he is always correct, persistently educate himself and voluntarily examine his own thinking. We should not merely see that everyone examines himself and everyone passes the examination.

The meeting called on all members of the military district to use the guidelines of the central work conference as a motive force to do an even better job in army and militia building.

#### FUZHOU PLA LEADERS LECTURE ON FOUR PRINCIPLES

OW232044 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Fu Kuiqing and Zhu Shaoqing, political commissar and deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units respectively, recently visited the Nanchang Army Academy to lecture to the academy's cadres at and above the regimental level and students. They explained how to uphold and safeguard the four basic principles, how to further implement the guidelines of the central work conference and those of the all-army political work conference and how to strengthen administrative management, to better teaching work and train more qualified personnel.

Comrades Fu Kuiqing and Zhu Shaoqing pointed out that the Nanchang Army Academy has achieved marked results in implementing the guidelines of the central work conference. Teachers, students and staff members have been helped to enhance their understanding of the prevailing excellent situation, and they have heightened their consciousness of upholding the four basic principles. The students' mental outlook is good, so is the academy's general mood.

They stressed that implementing the guidelines of the central work conference is definitely not a temporary measure but is the central task for the whole party for a long time to come. Military units and the academy must keep in mind this central task while doing their work. They must continue to conduct thorough and effective education on the four basic principles. They are our family heirloom and the foundation on which our nation was founded. They concern the party's future and destiny and the success and failure of the four modernizations. We must not waver in the least with regard to the four basic principles because they concern our fundamental stand and world outlook. The academy must include the four basic principles in its political teaching and resolutely eliminate and resist the interference from "leftist" and rightist ideas as well as other erroneous ideas; students must conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong and further heighten their consciousness of implementing the four basic principles.

In their lectures, Comrades Fu Kuiqing and Zhu Shaoqing stressed that the personnel trained by the academy must first of all be strong politically and must resolutely implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies. The academy must proceed from reality and do a good job in administrative work and teaching work in accordance with its teaching outline. They hoped that the academy's party committee and all the teachers, students and staff members will further enhance their vigor, work with one heart and one mind, run the academy in an even better way and train more qualified personnel for the army.



FUJIAN FEDERATION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETS

OW231906 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to a FUJIAN RIBAO report, the second meeting of the second committee of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese was recently held in Fuzhou. Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. Zhuang Mingli and Guo Ruiren, vice chairmen of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and (Zhang Puchun), deputy secretary general of the federation, attended the meeting.

(Wang Hanji), chairman of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, delivered a report on the federation's work over the past 2 years and on his proposed plan for its work in 1981. Members of the federation attending the meeting enthusiastically discussed the report. They unanimously held that the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese has scored relatively good results in its work in the past 2 years. Various branches of the federation have been reinstated and have progressed. In the course of implementing the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, the federation and all its branches have taken the initiative to report the real situation in the province, to make suggestions and to help party and government departments and other departments concerned redress frameups and unjust verdicts. The federation and all its branches have also actively assisted departments concerned in importing foreign and Overseas Chinese's capital and science and technology and have taken the initiative in helping overseas businessmen hold talks on compensatory trade and on agreements to have their raw materials processed in Fujian. At the same time, 45 federations of returned Overseas Chinese in Fujian have set up processing enterprises, repair and assembly workshops and service centers, which employ more than 3,000 dependents of returned Overseas Chinese. This has promoted stability and unity in Overseas Chinese villages. The federations of returned Overseas Chinese in Fujian have briefed Overseas Chinese, Chinese of foreign nationalities and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan who have come to visit their relatives or for sightseeing on the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and on Fujian's situation, thus enhancing their understanding of their motherland and their hometowns.

After seriously discussing the proposed plan for this year's work, the meeting participants resolved to do their work well to contribute to implementing Fujian's special policy and building a special zone in Fujian: 1) They will make the strengthening of ideological-political work the primary work of the federations of returned Overseas Chinese, actively organize returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents to take part in the activities to promote decorum and courtesy with "five stresses" and "four beauties." 2) They will continue to coordinate with departments concerned in implementing the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and in seriously solving pending problems. 3) They will pay attention to economic work by enhancing the enthusiasm of the returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents and Overseas Chinese to contribute to the four modernizations. 4) They will actively receive Overseas Chinese and maintain contacts with them to unite them in a still better way. 5) They will improve the organization of federations of returned Overseas Chinese and give full play to their role.

The meeting elected (Chen Yangdeng) and (Zhao Huiying) additional vice chairmen of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, and (Lin Lizhong), (Wang Duhui), (Wu Shiliang), (He Hulai), (Zhu Zude), (Guo Chongqian), (Wang Fuying) and (Guo Meilan) members of the provincial federation.



JIANGSU TELEPHONE CONFERENCE URGES BUMPER HARVEST

OW231815 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At a telephone conference held on the evening of 21 April for the leading cadres of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, the Jiangsu provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government urged the party committees and people's governments at all levels to mobilize and organize forces of all quarters to go all out and combat the prolonged rainy period, cold and insect pests in order to reap a bumper harvest of the summer-ripening crops, insure early sprouting and healthy growth of the crops sown in the spring and lay a sound foundation for a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

Comrade Zhou Ze addressed the telephone conference which was presided over by Comrade Hu Hong. After analyzing the current situation and agricultural production in the rural areas, Comrade Zhou Ze said: The current situation in Jiangsu's rural areas is gratifying. Thanks to implementation of policies and better management, new accomplishments have been achieved in agricultural production. This year vernalization of the three wheats [wheat, barley and naked barley] has come earlier than in the past and the seedlings are growing satisfactorily in most parts of Jiangsu. This year not only is the rapeseed acreage 800,000 mu larger than last year, but its growth also is generally better than last year's. Generally spring sowing is also satisfactory. The current prominent problem in agricultural production is bad weather. There has been an unbroken spell of wet weather, sunshine is inadequate and the problems caused by insect pests are serious. There are also problems in the supply of materials needed in agricultural production.

Comrade Zhou Ze presented the following requirements regarding agricultural production:

1. Persist in implementing the guidelines of the central work conference and effectively strengthen the leadership over agricultural production.
2. Make all-out efforts to combat waterlogging and insect pests.
3. Consolidate the responsibility system in spring sowing and nurturing seedlings.
4. Make great efforts to do a good job in tending tea, silk cocoons and vegetables and in hatching fowls, catching fish and cultivating tree saplings during spring. Special efforts must be made to reverse the drop in pig production and to insure significant development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery and economic crops.
5. Agricultural production means must be properly administered and used. All localities must work out an overall plan for rational use of the available resources and pay great attention to conservation of electricity, oil, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals. After the responsibility system in agricultural production was implemented, the demand for small farm implements has drastically increased. Supply of materials needed in the production of small farm implements must be handled first by the supply departments.

JIANGXI HOLDS FORUM ON INDUSTRIAL REFORM

OW231402 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The recent provincial forum on the reform of the industrial administrative system sponsored by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government in Nanchang said that the readjustment and reform must be carried out with an aim to increasing production and that they should not be separated from production. At present it is necessary to make the most of the current readjustment to carry out industrial reorganization and merging for the production of popular and readily marketable products and to continue the various reform experiments initiated earlier. It is necessary to break a new path for economic development in the course of readjustment and reform.

The forum maintained: To successfully carry out reform, first it is necessary to fully understand and implement the policy of readjustment, reform, consolidation and improvement advocated by the party Central Committee and gain a clear idea of the relationship between readjustment and reform. Reform should be subordinate to readjustment, which is the heart of this policy. We should postpone those reform measures harmful to readjustment and actively push forward those which contribute to readjustment.

The forum emphasized: We need to vigorously push forward industrial reform and merging in our province. This year, we should place our stress on Nanchang, Jiujiang and Jingdeshen Municipalities--our industrial centers--and focus our attention on bicycles, sewing machines, timepieces, washing machines, textiles, furniture and porcelain for building construction, which are in great demand both at home and abroad.

Come 250 people attended the forum, including the leading comrades of the various prefectures and municipalities, leading comrades of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned; and responsible persons of various prefectural and municipal departments and a number of industrial and mining enterprises. Liang Kaixuan, vice governor, addressed the opening session. Fu Yutian, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, made a summing up report.

#### SHANDONG EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON COMBATING DROUGHT

SK230527 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The provincial People's Government on 21 April issued an emergency circular on combating drought and protecting wheatfields and ensuring spring sowing. The circular called on governments at all levels to make thorough efforts to mobilize the masses to combat drought and execute the spring farming work in a down-to-earth manner to lay a solid foundation for a bumper agricultural harvest.

The circular pointed out that wheatfield management is well under way throughout the province and spring sowing is in full swing. As of 19 April, the province had irrigated over 33 million mu of wheatfields and sown over 6.5 million mu of spring crops. Judging from the situation in the various localities, most localities and units have attached great importance to combating drought, protecting wheatfields and ensuring spring sowing. Because they have started earlier and paid closer attention, they have so far achieved remarkable progress and gained some new experiences. However, the development has been imbalanced. Some comrades still cherish the idea of leaving things to chance. They fail to recognize the importance of combating drought and act slowly to take effective steps to relieve the drought. As matters now stand, the drought has developed rapidly throughout the province and has affected 36 million mu of farmland. According to weather forecasts, rainfall in late spring and May will be less than in previous corresponding periods, temperatures will be higher and the drought will continue. This poses a major threat to our efforts to strive for a bumper wheat harvest and fulfill spring sowing work. Governments at all levels must now mobilize the masses to go all-out to combat drought, protect wheatfields and ensure spring sowing. This is an urgent task confronting the rural areas.

The circular urged: 1. To resolutely overcome the mentality of leaving things to chance. 2. To resolutely and persistently attend to combating drought, protecting wheatfields and ensuring spring sowing and lay a good foundation for an all-round annual bumper harvest. As wheat harvesting is only 2 months away, the various localities must pay close attention to mid- and late-period wheatfield management, take proper measures in line with local conditions and see to it that wheatfield management is properly conducted until all the wheat is harvested. We should make careful efforts to manage the 24 million mu of high-yield wheat [word indistinct] and wheatfields and strive for a new breakthrough in output. We should also pay attention to the nearly 30 million mu of medium-yield wheatfields. 3. To carry forward the spirit of hard work and self-reliance. 4. To further implement the responsibility system in production and take this implementation as the central task in combating drought, protecting wheatfields and ensuring spring sowing.

GUANGDONG REGULATIONS ON RETURNING INTELLECTUALS

## Outline of Regulations

HK231400 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Since last year, among the intellectuals from our province who have gone abroad or to Hong Kong and Macao, some of them are longing to return to work and serve the state's socialist modernization. The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently issued specific regulations on arrangements for those intellectuals who have gone abroad or to Hong Kong and Macao and wish to return to work.

The regulations say: The intellectuals are an important force of our country's socialist modernization. Uniting the intellectuals to serve the four socialist modernizations is our important task in the new period. The various units concerned must warmly welcome the intellectuals who have gone abroad or to Hong Kong and Macao, particularly the lecturers, engineers, assistant research fellows, physicians and scientific and technological personnel, especially those trained in agronomy as well as other intellectuals with specific skills, to return to take part in the country's four modernizations.

The cadres at all levels and the masses must warmly cherish them and must not despise them. After their return, if they decide they again want to leave, they can readily apply to do so.

The regulations say: Regarding the intellectuals who have returned to work, the various units should actively receive them and seriously make arrangements to settle them. It is necessary to first arrange jobs in accordance with the policy of gearing to needs, that is assigning them their former post or similar ones and giving them back their former titles, thus giving play to their specific skills. If their training is no longer geared to the needs of their former posts and what they have studied is not applicable to their work, in principle, their former work units are responsible for making other arrangements. These units should try by all means to readjust and arrange them in their own system or other departments in accordance with their training and the needs of work. If they state that they do not want to work in their former units and hope to arrange to work in new units, then the provincial management bureau of science and technology cadres is responsible for making other arrangements. For those intellectuals with other than scientific skills, the provincial personnel bureau is responsible for making other arrangements.

After the arrangements have been made to settle them, they will be informed to return to work. After returning to work, the funds they received when they left their posts or resigned, in principle, should be returned to their former posts. Those with practical problems can return them by installments in accordance with their individual situation. Individuals with outstanding problems can be exempted according to their individual situation.

The regulations also contain concrete provisions on the issues of the length of their work, the readjustment of salaries, the awarding of technological and professional titles, housing, children and the procedures for provincial approval.

The provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government have also made provisions for those scientific and technological personnel, teachers and scientific research personnel of institutes of higher learning from other provinces who have applied to go abroad or went to Hong Kong and Macao and wish now to return to work in our province.



## Scientific, Technological Cadres

HK231450 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] A number of science and technology personnel who had emigrated to Hong Kong from the mainland recently put forward their request to the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Science and Technology cadres to return to work in the mainland. Their request has been approved.

After helping them to contact the units concerned, the provincial bureau of science and technology cadres has made arrangement for them to take part in scientific research and teaching in accordance with their specific skills. Some of this group of science and technology personnel, who will soon be returning to work in the mainland, are specialists in various scientific theories, biology and economics. Arrangements have been made for them to conduct scientific research and teach in Zhongshan University and the Guangdong Provincial Entomology Research Institute.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FISHERY CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently held an ocean fishery conference in Guangzhou to summarize and exchange experiences in ocean fishery work last year in the province and study future work. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, and Wang De, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial agricultural committee, attended the conference and spoke. The participants pointed out that the current development of ocean fishery in the province is good. However, readjustment of the sideline production near the sea and management of fishery is not perfect enough. Therefore, ocean fishery management must continue to control the level of the catch near the sea and emphasize the quality of the catch not the blind pursuit of high output. It is also necessary to further readjust the economic structure in the fishing areas and further develop fish breedings in seawater in accordance with the local conditions and the comprehensive use of marine products. At present, costs of ocean fishery are high and prices are low. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE--The 6-day Guangdong conference of No 2 light industrial bureau's directors ended on 30 March. The participants implemented the spirit of the national conference of light industrial department directors, discussed how to speed up production of consumer goods of daily use and revealed that No 2 light industrial production in the province has scored comparatively greater achievements in the course of readjustment. The conference also revealed that the total output and profits of industry in 1980 increased by 1.2 and 20.8 percent respectively over 1979. The participants pointed out that the key points of readjustment lie with the readjustment of production orientation, product structure, of enterprises' scale and production plans. It is necessary to give full play to the potentials of existing enterprises, effectively develop brand name products and high- and medium-grade consumer goods of daily use and new products, and enhance the competitiveness of products. The various prefectures, municipalities and counties must also grasp their key products well. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Apr 81 HK]

HUNAN RURAL ENTERPRISES--In 1980 commune- and brigade-run enterprises in Hunan Province registered an income of more than 3.1 billion yuan, made more than 600 million yuan in profits and paid more than 100 million yuan in taxes to the state, respectively topping the 1979 figures by 9, 15 and 11 percent. In the course of economic readjustment, greater efforts have been made to merge enterprises or transfer them to other lines of production rather than close them. In 1980 some 3,100 commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the province were closed, while more than 4,300 were merged or transferred to other lines of production. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Mar 81 OW]



XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS THIRD SESSION OPENS

OW231256 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Report on the opening of the Third Session of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress; date not given--broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...also present at the opening ceremony was Jiangcun Luobu, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

At 0930 the congress opened. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee presided over the opening ceremony. [passage indistinct]

Raidi, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered the opening speech.

He said: The main items on the agenda of this congress are: 1) to hear, examine and approve a report on the work of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and a report on the work of the regional People's Congress; 2) to examine and approve a report on the regional economic plan, budget and final account; 3) to hear, examine and approve a report on the work of the regional Higher People's Court and a report on the work of the regional People's Procuratorate; 4) to hear, examine and approve a report on the direct county-level elections in our region; and 5) to elect personnel to a number of leading posts of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and of the regional People's Government and to adopt relevant resolutions.

Fellow deputies: The tasks of this congress are arduous and difficult. We must fully develop democracy, draw on collective wisdom, absorb all useful ideas, emancipate our minds, air our views freely and fully reflect the views and aspirations of the people of our region. We must give appropriate criticism of suggestions on the work of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional Higher People's Court and the regional People's Procuratorate. We must seriously examine the various motions presented to this congress and make correct decisions. Through this congress, we shall unite the people of all nationalities in our region and mobilize them to work with one heart and one mind in implementing the major policy of further economic readjustment and political stability adopted by the party Central Committee, and its important instructions on the work of Xizang and in building a united, prosperous and highly civilized new Xizang.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on the work of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

He said: Under the leadership of the regional CCP Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the organ law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments and in light of Xizang's reality, has accomplished the following main tasks in a process of learning and trial: 1) It strengthened legislative work. 2) It studied and implemented the instructions of the party Central Committee on the work of Xizang. 3) It supervised the direct county-level elections. 4) It supervised the work of the departments of the regional People's Government, court and procuratorate. 5) It supervised the implementation of the deputies' motions by various departments concerned. 6) It strengthened ties with the people and the people's deputies and handled people's visits and letters. 7) It strengthened the offices of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme also outlined the future work of the Standing Committee as follows:

1. Seriously implement the policy of further economic readjustment and political stability adopted by the party Central Committee and its instructions on the work of Xizang, and supervise the work of the regional People's Government, court and procuratorate.

2. Step up legislative work. First, concentrate our efforts on revising the regulations on the exercise of autonomy in order to present them to the next congress for examination and approval. Special regulations on the control of forestry, religion and markets should also be revised speedily so that they may be promulgated for enforcement and an early date. The drafting of regulations on the control of pastoral areas and on family planning should also be started as soon as possible. Other economic laws and regulations should also be drafted step by step in accordance with the needs of economic readjustment. In addition, the legislative office should coordinate with departments concerned in reviewing and sorting out the various local laws and regulations enacted since the liberation of Xizang. It should make separate proposals to the Standing Committee on their validity, revision or amendment. In the course of legislation, efforts should be made to strengthen the propaganda and education in the socialist legal system in order to steadily heighten the sense of law among the cadres and people.

3. Continue to actively carry out direct county-level elections.

4. Strengthen the ties with deputies of the regional People's Congress, with municipal and county People's Congress standing committees and with the people, and constantly listen to their views and wishes. In order to institutionalize this practice, it is necessary to organize members of the Standing Committee or deputies to conduct spot inspections and to conduct special study and investigation on major issues affecting the region. The General Office of the Standing Committee should provide the Standing Committee members and deputies with various reference materials. Responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of various county people's congresses should be invited as observers to the Standing Committee session of the regional People's Congress, group by group and in a planned way. Forums may also be held to study the work of the standing committees at various levels.

5. Earnestly handle well the deputies' proposals and people's visits and letters.

The regional Higher People's Court, the regional People's Procuratorate and the regional office for direct county-level elections delivered separate written reports on their work to the congress.

The 205 regional CPPCC Committee members of various nationalities and from all walks of life currently attending their third session were also present at the opening ceremony as observers.

#### BRIEFS

GUIZHOU GRAIN CONFERENCE--From 18 to 23 March, the Guizhou Provincial Grain Department held a conference on oil and fat work. The participants revealed that output of rapeseeds and their purchase will double this year throughout the province. However, the capability of processing the rapeseeds is insufficient. It is therefore necessary to adopt effective measures and solve these problems seriously. Su Gang, Guizhou provincial governor, said at the conference that rapeseed is a major agricultural product in Guizhou, but its processing is a weak link. The grain departments in various areas must step up solving this major problem. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Mar 81 HK]

XIZANG INSECT PESTS--Recently the Xizang Regional People's Government issued an emergency circular asking all localities to take effective measures to prevent and control plant diseases and insect pests and create favorable conditions for this year's bumper agricultural harvest. The circular urged the localities to realize the seriousness of plant diseases and insect pests, make early preparations, organize technicians and experienced rural cadres to collect information on insect pests and promptly report relevant information to agricultural departments. Places that are being plagued by insect pests should step up the spraying of chemicals to prevent the spread of damage. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Apr 81 OW]

BEIJING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 23 APR

## Zhao Government Work Report

OW231223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing's industries are to concentrate on producing food, clothing and other consumer goods, Vice-Mayor Zhao Pengfei told deputies to the municipal People's Congress today. In his report on governmental work to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Seventh Beijing People's Congress, which opened here today, he said money which was earlier earmarked for capital projects would be largely used for housing, and some would go for pollution control.

Zhao Pengfei said that during the readjustment of the national economy, the municipal government would follow the instructions of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee to build Beijing into the cleanest, most beautiful city in China, and a center of technology and culture. The plan gives priority to housing, schools, hotels and public facilities.

The vice-mayor said the city must preserve nearby forests and its water resources, control urban sprawl and build satellite towns. Beijing, he said, had an advantage in its concentration of places of higher learning, research institutes, experts and academics and they should be encouraged to play a leading role in the city's life and development.

He said that while heavy industry would not be expanded, the food industry, including plants making beer, soft drinks, condiments, meat and bean products and confectionery, would be greatly developed. Similar growth could be expected in production of textiles and clothes, civil electrical equipment, construction materials, medicines, arts and crafts and in the printing trades, among others.

Zhao said: "We must use the full potential of existing enterprises and improve their economic results through readjustment, reorganization and mergers." He said state, collective and individual trading are to be developed together, to meet the demands of Beijing people for better service.

The opening ceremony of the plenary session was attended by 1,033 of the 1,244 deputies on the municipal congress. Members of the Beijing Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference (PPCC) also attended as observers. The fourth session of the fifth municipal PPCC opened here yesterday.

## Su on Education, Science

OW231524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing's municipal government has earmarked 22.5 percent of its total budget of 1.6 billion yuan for education, science and public health, Vice Mayor Su Zhan said. In addition, 35 million yuan will be invested to build new projects in these fields, the vice mayor in charge of planning said.

In a report to the Fifth Session of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress today, Su Zhan said this year's expenditures for education, science and public health will be 12.1 percent over last year's, with that for education increased by 10.3 percent, and public health, 17.4 percent. Funding for culture, science, sports, broadcasting, publishing and family planning will also increase. A total of 56 million yuan from reserve funds, 31.7 percent of the total, will also be spent in these fields. Most of the educational funding will be used for teaching administration and improving primary, middle school buildings.



Last year the municipal government spent 321 million yuan on education, science and public health. Part of this amount was used for the renovation of 90,000 square meters of classroom space and for the purchase of teaching facilities, he said. According to the government's initial plan, amounts for teaching administrative funds will be raised 40 percent for middle schools, 90 percent for primary schools and about 50 percent for kindergartens. The total sum for classroom renovation projects will equal 5 million yuan, he said.

"During the period of economic readjustment, undertakings in education, science, culture, public health and sports will continue to progress instead of retrogress. We shall strive to do as much as our financial resources permit," the vice mayor said. He said that this year's research projects will equal 387. Forty percent of these will be agricultural, light industrial and energy projects. In the area of public health, he said, the government plans to increase hospital beds by 650 to raise the total to 29,100 beds.

#### Su on Economic Development

OW231534 Beijing Xinhua in English 1517 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Marked achievements were made in developing the municipal economy in 1980, and greater efforts will be made to promote the municipal economic development in the capital this year, Vice Mayor Su Zhan said today.

The vice mayor and chairman of the municipal planning commission made the remark during the fifth session of the seventh municipal People's Congress, which opened in the Great Hall of the People today. Su Zhan reported on economic development, final accounts for 1980 and the economic plan and budget for 1981 to some 1,000 deputies of the municipal People's Congress.

In his report, the vice mayor reviewed some of the city's major 1980 economic achievements:

--Total industrial output value was 23,210 million yuan, an increase of 9.7 percent over the 1979 figure.

--Light industrial output increased 19.3 percent, and that of heavy industry 4.3 percent.

The proportion of light industry in all of the city's industries rose from 36.3 percent in 1979 to 39.5 percent in 1980. Increases were recorded in the production of washing machines, TV sets, radios, sewing machines, watches and leather shoes, all in great demand.

--In agriculture, after severe cold weather and drought, a good harvest was reported. Total grain output equalled 1.86 million tons, over 130,000 tons more than in 1979.

Purchases of pigs, eggs, cow's milk and fish hit all-time highs. The average annual income for each peasant reached 182 yuan in 1980, an increase of 31 yuan over the previous year.

--Total investment in capital construction in 1980 was 2,650 million yuan, 13 percent more than the previous year.

--The total value of exports reached a record 595 million U.S. dollars in 1980, 42.6 percent above the 1979 figure.



The annual revenue for 1980 was above 5,128 million yuan, 8.1 percent more than planned, and 7.9 percent above the 1979 figure. Total expenditure was 1,487 million yuan, accounting for 83.1 percent of the planned figure, he said.

Su Zhan outlined the 1981 economic readjustment plan based on current economic conditions. He said total industrial output value will rise by 3 percent. That of light industry will go up 8 to 10 percent, while heavy industry will no longer expand. Priority will be given to manufactured goods for daily use. Outputs of bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines and washing machines will go even higher than last year, he said. Production of cotton, wool fabrics and knitting wool will be around the 1980 level, while that of steel, iron and cement will be lower than in 1980. The grain output goal is 1.65 million tons, slightly lower than that of 1980. The amount of pigs, eggs, milk and fish purchased will remain around the levels of last year.

"Great attention will be paid to the strengthening of the construction of the non-staple base in order to produce enough vegetables for the citizens," Su Zhan said.

The investment in capital construction in the Beijing area is 2.472 million yuan. The floor space to be completed this year is 12 million square meters, lower than the demanded 18 million square meters. The investment in municipal capital construction is 983 million yuan, 22 percent less than that of 1980, of which 80 percent will be used for housing, public facilities and tourist hotels, he said.

The annual revenue for 1981 will be 5,219 million, 1.8 percent over the 1980 figure, and the budgetary expenditure is planned to be over 1,603 million yuan, 7.9 percent more than the figure in 1980 final accounts, the vice mayor said.

#### Zhao on Jobless Youth

OW231540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--A total of 180,000 jobless young people in Beijing were given jobs or were enrolled in schools last year, Zhao Pengfei, the vice-mayor of Beijing, said today.

Zhao Pengfei who is also head of the city's planning committee, told the Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing People's Congress, which opened here today, that priority in job allocations was given to older applicants.

Official statistics, released recently at a municipal conference on city employment, said another 260,000 urban youths will be waiting for jobs in the capital this year. They include 40,000 left over from last year, 140,000 senior middle-school graduates and those returning to the city from the countryside.

Last year, Zhao Pengfei said, the establishment of collectively-run producers' cooperatives and labor service companies opened up many job opportunities. The vice-mayor said that this year young people waiting jobs will be assigned mainly to work in commerce, catering, the service trades, short distance transportation and travel service. They will also be assigned to work in state farms and enterprises run by them, handicraft and light industries. Or they can run their own enterprises with government aid and leadership. Financial aid should be given to these collective and private enterprises, Zhao Pengfei said, and there will be no control on the income of their employees.

The vice-mayor said the government will provide technical training for the youths waiting for jobs.

Zhao Pengfei said unemployed young people are an important force in society. To make proper arrangements for them would not only benefit the development of the economy but also be important in stabilizing social order in the Chinese capital.

#### Su on Capital Investments

OW231544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--About 80 percent of Beijing's investment in capital construction this year will be used for housing, municipal construction, education and for culture and public health, Su Zhan, a vice-mayor of Beijing and head of the municipal planning commission, said this afternoon. He was speaking at the Fifth Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress which opened here today.

The vice-mayor said the municipality will use 40 percent of its capital investment for building 2.9 million square meters of housing (nearly 60,000 housing units). More than 1.5 million square meters of the new housing will be completed within this year. Housing construction would cost a total of 393 million yuan this year. Thirty percent of the investment would go for municipal works, including sewage disposal projects, gasworks, trees and grass growing in parks and the round-city subway which is expected to be in the main completed by the end of this year.

This is the biggest percentage of capital spending to go for housing and public works in Beijing since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. Last year the percentage was 52.4 percent, during the Cultural Revolution it averaged only 17.4 percent a year and in the country's first five-year plan (1953-57) it was 48.5 percent each year, Su Zhan said.

According to the municipal government, over the next several years housing and premises for service trades should account for more than 60 percent of all new buildings to be completed in the city. Last year, Beijing completed 1.6 million square meters of apartment buildings. However, there was still a housing shortage and a need for more public utilities because of the rapid growth of population and previous neglect. He said this year's capital investment will also be used to build more classrooms, laboratories, living quarters for the foreign community and hotels.

Su Zhan said heavy industrial construction will be greatly cut this year. What investment there was would be used mainly for winding up big projects.

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING CHILDREN'S RALLY--Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Over 2,000 children gathered for a rally on 4 April in Beijing to pledge to learn from the revolutionaries of the older generation and to foster the new habits of "five stresses" and "four beauties." Bai Jiefu, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, spoke at the rally. He urged the children to learn from Lei Feng and try to become people with ideals who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically. Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, also addressed the rally encouraging the children to contribute to the promotion of spiritual civilization in Beijing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 4 Apr 81 OW]

HEILONGJIANG CONVENES PRESS WORK CONFERENCE

SK240804 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department under the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee sponsored a provincial press work conference from 13 to 19 April. Attending the conference were responsible comrades from the propaganda departments under various prefectural and municipal CCP committees and from various prefectural and municipal newspaper offices, radio and television stations and periodical publishing houses. During the conference, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee heard the reports given by a number of participating comrades and made important instructions.

The conference held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial press, radio and television stations have done a great deal of work and scored marked achievements. However, there are still many shortcomings. In order to develop the work achievements and improve shortcomings, the conference urged that a good job be done to fulfill the following tasks:

1. To resolutely integrate the thinking of journalists with the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and follow the party's unified leadership. This is an important precondition in successfully conducting press work and a decisive reason why we have scored remarkable achievements and avoided big mistakes in work over the past few years.
2. To completely and accurately understand the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In recent years, the achievements scored by the propaganda organs such as press offices and radio and television stations have proved that they have accurately disseminated and implemented the party's line, principles and policies in an all-round way. The problems in their work have proved that they do not thoroughly understand and study well the line, principles and policies. Therefore, resolute efforts should be made to strengthen studying and to continue to emancipate the mind, to actively eliminate the leftist influence, to uphold the four basic principles and to accurately master the party's line, principles and policies in an all-round way.
3. To master the way to use the Marxist stand, style and point of view in directing the propaganda work. Only in this way can we discern the essence of things and avoid errors of onesidedness. According to the principle of over and over comparisons in an all-round way, efforts should be made to discover the situation and analyze problems to enable the press work to more successfully meet the reality.
4. To foster a work style of going deep into reality and the masses and to earnestly carry out investigations and study. All our many excellent reports and high-level commentaries and articles have been written on the basis of penetrating investigations and studies. On the contrary, the major reason for reports that are of low quality, not centered on newly emerged problems and seriously inconsistent with the facts is because of a lack of deep investigation and study. Therefore, improvement in conducting investigations and study will certainly be an important link in the work to improve and advance the press work.

The conference urged the broad masses of journalists in the province to fully discern the significance of the mass media's role in the party's cause, strengthen their party spirit and sense of glory and responsibility in engaging in press work, boost their revolutionary spirit and, with full political enthusiasm, make still greater contributions to the cause of the party and the people.

JILIN'S WANG ENMAO VISITS YOUNG SHUANGLIAO ARTIST

SK240550 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to our correspondent (Huo Youfa), Wa. Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and (Huo Mingguang), first secretary of the Siping Prefectural CCP Committee, visited (Wang Dandan), a six-year-old artist, while investigating spring production in Shuangliao County in mid-April. They encouraged him to be an honest and respectful boy.



Upon seeing them, (Wang Dandan) bowed to Wang Enmao and (Huo Mingguang) and, addressing both of them as grandpa, paid his respects. Comrade Wang Enmao held his hands and asked him his age and whether he had entered school. The boy answered his questions.

Little (Dandan) then started to paint. He painted a robust cock heralding the dawn--auguring the arrival of spring. He also painted a green bamboo whose tall and unbending trunks symbolize the indomitable human spirit. Wang Enmao and other comrades present raved about his painting. Little (Dandan) presented these two pictures to Wang Enmao as a gift and did another for (Huo Mingguang).

(Wang Dandan's) mother taught him how to paint when he was but 18 months old. His works have been carried in JILIN RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Hong Kong's DAGONG BAO and (JING BAO). His works have been entered in an international exhibition of children's pictures, and the central television station has introduced his works. He is acclaimed as a promising artist.

#### DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY URGED FOR JILIN GRAIN COUNTIES

SK230545 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "Marketable Grain Base Counties Should Vigorously Develop Diversified Economy"]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our province has scored achievements in readjusting the agricultural structure of marketable grain base counties. However, under the protracted leftist influence, some marketable grain base counties paid attention to maize production but overlooked the development of a diversified economy. In the 23 marketable grain base counties in the province, incomes from planting generally account for 90 percent of all incomes. Incomes from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and diversified economy only amount to 10 percent.

Many communes and brigades have developed grain production regardless of practical conditions, production costs, economic results and commune members' capability. What is worse, they adopted impractical plans and sought unrealistic targets. Summarizing both positive and negative experiences gained by these counties in the past 2 years, we can conclude that only by suiting development to local conditions is it possible to make rational use of natural resources to reap the biggest profit.

The 23 marketable grain base counties in the province cover a vast area with abundant natural resources, thus having favorable conditions to develop a diversified economy. The province's central areas, the Songliao plain, are suitable for growing grain and soybeans and also for growing oil-bearing crops, sugar beets, vegetables, fruits and medicinal products. The province's central-western areas have great potential and favorable conditions to develop forestry and animal husbandry. The breeding of hogs, chickens, sheep, cattle, rabbits, geese and bees should be vigorously developed in these areas. Marketable grain base counties in and near the western part of the province have superior conditions to develop forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. The hilly areas in the eastern part of the province are rich in forest resources and have many barren hills and lands. Therefore, marketable grain base counties in these areas have great potential to develop forestry and for developing, gathering and processing. In addition, there are many water areas in the eastern, central and western part of the province, thus, an aquatic products industry can be developed there.

In the past, some cadres concentrated most of their attention on limited arable areas. In order to comprehensively implement the central directives and guidelines, it is necessary to eliminate the leftist errors and influence, broaden our field of vision, tap fully potential of natural resources and go all out to develop a diversified economy to accelerate the construction of marketable grain base counties in a correct way.



LIAONING RIBAO DEFINES ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

SK240604 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Report on LIAONING RIBAO 24 April commentator's article: "Let Literature and Art Shine in a Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] The article states: Literature and art form a glittering star in a concerto of a spiritual civilization. We want literature and art to be both entertaining and edifying, artistically valuable and ideologically instructive and commercially successful and socially beneficial. These are not contradictory requirements; they are, and should be, compatible.

The article points out: Since the downfall of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, literary and art work has undergone remarkable progress, and many good works have appeared. We should praise these achievements. However, we should note the shortcomings of literary and art works. Some works, for example, put undue stress on the negative and dark side of things and turn a blind eye to the bright side. Other works, divorced from reality, abound in thrilling plots and love stories and even go as far as to laud the bourgeois way of life. Some literary works and theatrical performances, in seeking novelty and trying to be modern, resort to sensual stimuli. The influence such mental food can have provides much food for thought.

As part of the socialist spiritual civilization, literature and art should not deviate from the general orientation of serving the people and socialism. What we ask of the literary and art works are not only a variety of themes, forms and artistic styles but a variety of nourishment. Literary and art workers should broaden their horizons and open a broad artistic sphere. They should exert special efforts to produce works that correctly and penetratingly reflect our great socialist era and enthusiastically extol the new socialist man. These works are called for by the promotion of the socialist spiritual civilization and are expected by the masses. In our efforts to promote a spiritual civilization, an important function of literature and art is to cultivate good taste and aesthetic values among the masses--especially youths--and make them understand what is truth, goodness and beauty and to detest falsehoods, ugliness and evil.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WEATHER--Soil moisture and the weather during the spring sowing period are conducive to the growth of wheat. The major threat to spring crops is waterlogging in the province's eastern areas and drought in the western areas, according to a weather forecast prepared by the Heilongjiang Provincial Weather Bureau. The report points out that soil moisture in this year's spring sowing period is better than that of previous years. There will be one or two major rainfalls prior to 10 May. This will help the seedlings of wheat and field crops emerge and will alleviate the drought in the western areas. Rainfall will be scant in late spring. While harmful to the western areas, suffering from drought, it will help alleviate waterlogging in the eastern areas, which is the most serious problem for the province's spring crops. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG TOBACCO PRODUCTION--Heilongjiang Province has planted tobacco on 240,000 mu of land, double that of 1980. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG AFFORESTATION--Heilongjiang Province has afforested 3.5 million mu of land in its spring afforestation drive, an increase of 17 percent over the 1980 figure. Hejiang, Mudanjiang, Nenjiang, Songhuajiang and Suihua Prefectures have afforested 2.3 million mu of land, overfulfilling the original plans by 480,000 mu. They have raised saplings on 550,000 mu of land, overfulfilling the original plans by 10,000 mu. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 81 SK]

GANSU ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDUSTRY READJUSTMENT

SK240557 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, Gansu Province has scored initial achievements in readjusting the structure of industry. Having closed, suspended, merged and transferred some enterprises, profits and taxes given to the state by the province's industrial enterprises in 1980 were 4.3 percent greater than in 1979. The province created some 2,912 billion yuan in national income, an increase of 35 million yuan over 1979.

The achievements can be revealed in the following areas:

1. The ratio between light and heavy industries has been improved. In 1979 the percentage between our province's light and heavy industries was 19.3 to 80.7. Having readjusted various machinery, metallurgical, coal and chemical industries in 1980, the percentage of light industry increased to 21.7. If light industrial products made by heavy industrial enterprises are included, the percentage of light industry is 23 percent or more.

2. Heavy industry has begun to serve the people's livelihood as well as agriculture and light industry. In 1980 the province's 141 heavy industrial enterprises provided the people many expensive commodity goods with an output value of 106 million yuan such as pocket calculators, steel furniture, televisions, washing machines, floor lamps and transistor radios. These enterprises also increased the production of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and raw materials for light industry.

3. Thanks to a decrease in production of some products not needed by markets and which have high production costs and expend large amounts of raw materials, overstocked goods [words indistinct] and enterprise deficits have declined markedly.

According to statistics compiled from 212 enterprises owned by the people, 1980 deficits were 25.88 million yuan less than in 1979, a decrease of 8.4 percent.

LANZHOU PLA UNIT AIDS IN REMOVING FLOOD THREAT

OW231209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Lanzhou, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army's Lanzhou unit helped the people in Zhuhqu County of the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture remove a flood threat from the Bailong River caused by earth and stone from a landslide on April 9. No casualties or losses were reported from the landslide, which blocked the Bailong for four days, according to a local report.

About 40 million cubic meters of earth and stone slid into the river 500 meters southeast of Zhuhqu, a town in China's northwest Gansu Province, the report said. Earth and stone blocking the Bailong caused the water level in the upper reaches to rise at a rate of 11 centimeters an hour. The situation endangered the lives of people living nearby and in the lower reaches of the river, the report said.

After a meeting with local authorities, the Lanzhou PLA unit sent its engineering corps and planes to the affected area. In spite of rains, soldiers, local militiamen and engineering technicians four days later removed the danger by blasting a breach through the blockade allowing a water discharge of 50 cubic meters per second. The water level in the upper reaches began to drop April 16 and, according to a technician, the dangerous situation passed.

TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS FUTURE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

OW231357 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 24 Apr (CNA)--Against a poor economic outlook of the world, the Republic of China will be even more active in promoting trade with other countries, said H. K. Shao, director-general of the Board of Foreign Trade, Wednesday.

Reporting the general export and import situation of the Republic of China in a global context, Shao placed special emphasis on strengthening trade relations with the United States and Europe, and on narrowing the deficit gap with Japan.

The Republic of China has demonstrated utmost sincerity and determination in buying more from the United States to achieve a more balanced trade, Shao said.

A "buy-American" mission is currently visiting the United States with an anticipated volume of U.S. \$1.1 billion, Shao said, adding that long-term purchase contracts are also being negotiated for bulk shipments of farm crops from that country.

In Taipei, a Sino-American trade and investment seminar has been scheduled for May 11-18 to review trade relations between the United States and the Republic of China, Shao said.

Shao, however, listed a number of barriers that will eventually affect the Republic of China's exports to the United States. He referred to major barriers as growing trade protectionism, tightened textile and shoe quotas, and gap problems.

On trade with Europe, Shao said the center of attraction remains the Common Market to which the Republic of China will continue sending trade delegations for cementing substantive ties. The Republic of China has invited business leaders in West Europe to take part in trade activities here, Shao said, citing as an example the holding of an exhibition to show products from 13 European countries May 4-10.

Shao reiterated the government policy to increase imports from the United States and Europe by vowing to further restrain the inflow of Japanese products. The Republic of China will ask Japan to take concrete measures to cut the trade deficit which has been widening this year.

Shao said the Republic of China will make more efforts to boost sales to Central and South America, the Middle East and Africa. At the same time, the Republic of China will also increase imports from Central and South America, particularly from countries which maintain diplomatic ties with Taipei, Shao pointed out.

With the Middle East, the Republic of China will further improve trade relations by inviting government and business leaders to visit Taipei this year.

INDONESIA TO SUSPEND CRUDE OIL SUPPLY TO TAIWAN

OW181051 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Taipei, 17 Apr (CNA)--The Chinese Petroleum Corp [CPC] has been notified that Indonesia will suspend its daily supply of 20,000 barrels of crude oil because of declining output, a spokesman for the state-owned firm said Friday. "The Republic of China has a sufficient supply of foreign crude at present and will not be affected by Indonesia's action," the spokesman pointed out. The spokesman revealed that Indonesia has offered an alternative plan to supply 4,500 barrels of "substitute crude" daily, but the CPC will have to study the feasibility before making any response.



HSIN WAN PAO ON U.S. DELAY IN NAMING AMBASSADOR

HK231134 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Apr 81 p 4

[Dispatch: "The U.S. Has Delayed Naming New Ambassador to China but Has Stepped Up Plans To Sell Arms to Taiwan"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr--In the past several weeks, the U.S. Government has again been debating the problem of its policy toward China, doing so in such a heated manner that it has aroused the attention of diplomatic circles here, who believe that the U.S. delay in naming a new ambassador to China not only points to the intensity of the debate but also shows that the United States is indecisive about how to strengthen Sino-American relations. This is a matter calling for attention.

People here note that U.S. Government officials have recently said much about strengthening Sino-American relations, causing people to be optimistic. But according to Western news agency reports, the United States is stepping up its plans to sell arms to Taiwan. Not only has this been talked about by U.S. official quarters, but Taiwan has made it known that the United States has notified Taiwan that it can buy the relatively new F-16 fighters. Planes bearing the insignia of the Kuomintang have even been put on display. Such an act by the United States has inevitably caused people to worry about the prospects for Sino-American relations.

A Western diplomat said that the Sino-American relations first got bogged down because of the Taiwan problem. It was solved and relations developed after the United States admitted that Taiwan is part of China's territory. This was the proper way to handle the matter. Now the United States still wants to give further thought to the Taiwan problem. People doubt that such a turnabout will bring the United States any advantages.

People well acquainted with U.S. history know that after the end of World War II the United States adopted a foreign policy of "pursuing two lines simultaneously that are in accord." It reaped benefits therefrom. In its approach to the Sino-American relations in the past 10 or 20 years, the United States, in the words of Americans, has already played the "China card." As a result, the United States has been forced to establish relations with China based on its international strategy and its own actual needs. Today, for both the Chinese and Americans, who needs whom? This is especially obvious to Americans themselves. If in handling the Sino-American relations and American-Taiwan relations the United States wants to "pursue two lines simultaneously that are in accord," or play the "China card," it can be definitely said that it is still the United States that will suffer. An able diplomat said that China sets great store in trust in handling its international affairs. Anything that runs counter to normal diplomatic customs and hurts the Chinese people's feelings will never be allowed by the Chinese people.

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE

HK240338 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 3

["News Miscellany" column by Chao Tung: "Will There Be Another Antirightist Movement?"]

[Text] GUANGMING RIBAO has published a contributing commentator's article entitled "Upholding People's Democratic Dictatorship Is an Unshakable Political Principle." The GUANGMING RIBAO is aimed at intellectuals; there can only be one reason why this article was first carried in the intellectuals' paper and then reprinted in RENMIN RIBAO, namely, it is hoped that this article will play more of a role among the intellectuals.



Persons familiar with Chinese affairs know that all editorials and commentator's articles in the Chinese press convey the voice of the party. The big article in GUANGMING RIBAO is just the embodiment of the speech of Deng Xiaoping delivered at the central work conference at the end of last year. At that conference Deng Xiaoping reiterated the four basic principles and the intention to apply the weapon of law to preserve stability and unity.

To build the four modernizations, China must first have an environment of stability and unity.

However, stability and unity will be endangered if "leftist" ideology runs rampant and rightist ideology raises its head.

At present China is concentrating criticizing "leftism" in politics and economics. "Leftism" is certainly not an empty concept; it has essential contents. "Leftism" in politics means taking the class struggle as the key link, inflating class struggle, confusing the two different kinds of contradictions and carrying out political movements over a long period of time; in economics it means carrying out inappropriate and impatient changes in the production relations, and "eating out of a large common pot." Criticism of "leftism" is the line of the third plenary session; there can be no wavering and retrogression on this.

However, China is still facing the threat of the polar bear, while the Kuomintang on Taiwan is still hostile to the CCP and continuously sending spies to carry out sabotage; internationally, there are still people who want to see the whole world in chaos, enemy agents and criminals. These people will continue to make trouble. The phenomenon of class struggle still exists, and we certainly cannot take it lightly. Some people actually sympathize with and connive at those who want to see the whole world in chaos; this is rightist thinking.

While concentrating on correcting "leftism," correction of rightism should not be neglected; this is the CCP policy. However, whether opposing "leftism" or rightism, the CCP will certainly not again apply the method of launching political campaigns. The GUANGMING RIBAO explained that contradictions of the nature of class struggle must be handled according to legal procedures, and the tendency to inflate them must be prevented. Guangzhou has successively arrested some Taiwan agents and violators of law and discipline against whom the evidence was firm; this was a necessary step for preserving stability and unity and the result of the implementation of party policy throughout the country.

However, this does not mean that correcting "leftism" and rightism necessarily involves contradictions of class struggle and requires the application of legal sanctions. The party policy is: The majority of problems are problems of understanding and contradictions among the people; there are only a very few problems of class struggle contradictions involving criminal behavior and violation of the criminal code. If gang-of-four-style "mass dictatorship" and "antileftist or antirightist" movements are pursued, it is certain that China will follow the same old disastrous road, good people will suffer injustice and bad people will be allowed to seize the chance to create chaos. How could China go back to the old road, since the third plenary session has summed up the lessons of the "Cultural Revolution"? How then could there be another "antirightist movement"?

WEN WEI PO CONTINUES ARTICLE ON MACHINE-BUILDING

## Part 2

HK231010 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Wen Tsai [2429 2088]: "The Readjustment and Reorganization of the Machine-Building Industry (Part 2)"--Part 1 of article published in the 23 April China DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Second, reduce the investment in capital construction. This is in fact a significant step in the readjustment of the machine-building industry. This year state investment in the machine-building industry will amount to less than 50 percent of that of last year. This level will probably be maintained for the next 3 to 5 years. The fact that the machine-building industry is currently operating well below its full capacity demonstrates that the machine-building industry needs to be considered from a long-run perspective in terms of the overall situation of the national economy. Under the condition of our limited supply of capital and materials at home, if we do not reduce investment in heavy industry, which includes the machine-building industry, it will be impossible to increase investment in light industry and agriculture. If we do not reduce the production scale and production capacity of the former, the pressing shortages in fuel, motive power, communications and transport will not be fundamentally eased. Therefore all the newly launched construction projects for machine-building plants must be kept under strict control to ensure compliance with their plans. However, for those plants which when completed will merely contribute to the already surplus production capacity, will produce products in abundant supply or unmarketable products, or will score any conspicuous achievement for a long period of time, their construction must be suspended or postponed. We must spend our limited investment funds on the production of machinery for everyday use, the electronics industry and other trades which produce goods in short supply. We must spend them on improving technical standards and product quality, on enhancing the ability to produce complete sets of equipment, on increasing the production capacity for exports as well as on technical reform projects and various weak links which require little investment but yield quick results. Our efforts in readjusting the production of goods in abundant supply while increasing the production of goods in short supply, in making both backward and forward moves and initiating both contraction and expansion at the same time will certainly be beneficial to the machine-building industry in its development toward a reasonable internal industrial structure.

#### There Are Enterprises Incurring Deficits Throughout the Industry

Third, practice the "closing, suspending, merging and shifting" of operations. According to a survey of 16,000 collectively owned machine-building plants, about one-quarter of the enterprises incurred deficits, and the total deficits amounted to several hundred million yuan. There are enterprises incurring deficits almost in all trades throughout the machine-building industry. We must therefore rectify the enterprises in accordance with the actual situations. We must draw up different production and technological standards for different trades, such as standards of product quality, quotas on the consumption of raw and processed materials and energy, conditions for technical facilities as well as the quantities of production. All those enterprises and units which meet the stipulated criteria will be issued production permits and allowed to continue production. For those enterprises which fail to meet standards for the time being but whose products are still quite marketable, we must assist them in carrying out rectification and set a deadline so that they can meet the standards.

For those enterprises which produce practically unmarketable products, we must resolutely practice "closing, suspending, merging and shifting" their operations. In this regard, for those enterprises which produce unmarketable products which are of substandard quality but are marked at high prices, which consume excessive energy and raw and processed materials, are poorly managed and have incurred deficits over a long period of time, but which have achieved a definite scale and production conditions, we must put the emphasis on "merging and shifting" their operations. As for those enterprises which have encountered the above-mentioned problems but do not have the basic production measures and testing facilities, we must put the emphasis on "closing and suspending" their operations. As for the commune-run machine-building plants, they must shift their orientation to catering to agricultural production, the peasants' daily life as well as the maintenance and repairing of equipment.

Take From the Long To Add to the Short and Preserve the Superior While Eliminating the Inferior

Fourth, strengthen technical innovation and reform. The emphases of technical innovation and reform of the enterprises include: focusing on reducing the consumption of energy and raw and processed materials; improving the quality and competitive ability of products; promoting the harnessing of industrial wastes and environmental protection; solving the problems of duplication in production and specific arrangements; and turning production in small quantities into production in large quantities. Through technical innovation and reform, we must develop a number of advanced enterprises which have comparatively high technical standards, which achieve specialization and outstanding features and which turn out large quantities of products. We must innovate and reform our backward technology, conduct research on basic theories and applications, vigorously publicize the applications of new technology and skills, and speed up the upgrading of products with the improvement in their quality and functions.

To sum up, the readjustment of the machine-building industry has proceeded from China's actual conditions and is aimed at a definite objective. By adopting the principle of taking from the long to add to the short and preserving the superior while eliminating the inferior, it is possible to vigorously enhance the economic results of the whole society. Therefore the principle of readjustment is a good one. It is aimed at a healthy and clear readjustment.

The reorganization of the machine-building industry is both an urgent task in our industrial readjustment and at the same time a significant measure in our industrial reform. By doing a good job of promoting the reorganization of the machine-building industry, we may not only be able to bring into full play the potentials of the existing 100,000 or so machine-building enterprises and enhance their economic results, but it is also a significant way for increasing production, practicing economy and speeding up the development of the machine-building industry.

#### The Unreasonable Industrial Structure

Apart from readjusting the proportions of investment so as to change and reverse the problems regarding the proportionate dislocation in the national economy, the other significant step of the readjustment program we have stressed is a readjustment of the unreasonable economic structure. The existing structure of the machine-building industry is very unreasonable and must be reorganized.



A reorganization of the machine-building industry is beneficial to our solving the problems regarding the unreasonable industrial structure. At present China's industrial structure is very unreasonable. Heavy industry is stressed too much while light industry is slighted too much. On the one hand, the heavy industry, and especially the machine-building industry, is operating below its production capacity. The machinery and equipment are not fully utilized and there is a great stockpiling of products. On the other hand, the means of consumption supplied by the light and textile industries cannot catch up with the needs of the people's livelihood; and the supply of many daily consumer goods is in serious shortage. By reorganizing the machine-building industry, we may shift some of the machine-building plants to producing light industrial and textile products, or make them coordinate and cooperate with other light industrial and textile enterprises to produce complete sets of equipment. For example, some machine-building plants may be shifted to producing bicycles, sewing machines, watches and clocks or their parts and accessories. In this way, without it being necessary to make any investment or by making very little investment, we can enliven some machine-building plants by providing them with work and production operations. We can thus also increase the production of light industrial and textile products needed by the markets and satisfy the needs of the people's daily life. In addition, we can gradually change the industrial structure and make the proportions between different industrial departments of the national economy more coordinated.

#### There Are Few Advanced Plants but Many Backward Plants

A reorganization of the machine-building industry is beneficial to our solving the problems regarding the unreasonable structure of production. At present the structure of production of the machine-building industry is very unreasonable; there are few advanced plants but many backward plants; there are few plants which produce high-grade, precision and advanced products but many plants which produce popular products of average quality; and there are few technically advanced backbone plants but many ordinary small plants which use outmoded equipment and are technically backward. By reorganizing the machine-building industry, we may base ourselves on the large and technically advanced backbone plants and merge and reorganize the backward plants. Some of them may coordinate with the advanced plants to produce complete sets of equipment, while others may carry out their production in accordance with the technical and quality standards and skills requirements of the advanced plants. For example, the Shashi No 1 Machine Tool Plant produces quality radial drilling machines; and there is a great demand for these products in domestic and foreign markets. However, the production capacity of the plant itself allows it to produce only 300 machines. Shashi Municipality therefore organized the No 2 and No 3 machine tool plants, which did not have adequate production tasks to fulfill, and combined them together to form a machine tool corporation. They have concentrated their efforts on producing complete sets of drilling machines and concentrated their capital on carrying out technical innovation and reform. As a result, the production capacity has been increased to allow them to produce more than 1,000 machines. This reorganization does not only allow the advanced plants to go full steam ahead and the backward plants to shift their production, but it can also gradually change the unreasonable structure of production.

#### There Are Few High-Grade Products but Many Low-Grade Ones

A reorganization of the machine-building industry is beneficial to our solving the problems involving the unreasonable structure of products.



At present the structure of products of the building industry is very unreasonable: There are few high and medium-grade products but many low-grade products; the supply of marketable products have fallen short of the demand while there is great stockpiling of products of substandard quality but which are marked at high prices; there are few quality brand-name products, and many products simply do not have any competitive ability in the domestic and foreign markets; and the production of some products incur high input consumption and production costs and result in serious deficits, while the production of some other products incur low input consumption and production costs and result in huge profits. By reorganizing the machine-building industry, we may transfer the equipment, factory premises and personnel of the backward plants to the advanced plants, increase the production of those quality brandname products and marketable products, eliminate the production of those backward products which are of substandard quality but are marked at high prices, and upgrade the products by improving their quality and uses. In this way, we may not only gradually change the structure of products, but we may also do an even better job of satisfying the demand of the domestic and foreign markets.

A reorganization of the machine-building industry is beneficial to our solving the problems involving the unreasonable structure of enterprises. At present among the machine-building enterprises in China there are many "comprehensive plants" but few specialized plants, and there are many plants which produce the machine bodies but few plants which produce the parts and accessories and cater to specialized skills and techniques. Each of them is developing projects which "require no help from others," and there is a low level of coordination among specialized departments. By reorganizing the machine-building industry we may organize the numerous "comprehensive plants" into corporations or general plants and then break up the "comprehensive plants" into specialized ones through internal merging and shifting of operations. We may change the "comprehensive plants" into specialized plants, change the "large and comprehensive" plants into "large and specialized" ones, change the "small but comprehensive" plants into "small but highly skilled" plants, change small-scale production into large-scale production, turn production in small quantities into production in large quantities, and thus bring into full play the superior features of coordination among specialized departments.

### Part 3

HK231350 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Wen Tsai [2429 2088]: "Development of Machine-Building Industry in China (Part 3)]

[Text] From the viewpoint of the whole country, the reorganization of the machine-building industry should start with the key cities where industry is concentrated. The planning of the reorganization should be carried out according to trades and main products, with those superior quality products that are competitive in the domestic and foreign markets being taken as the focal points. The principles of coordination among specialized trades and economic rationality should be followed. Barriers between departments and localities should be broken through. As to some products needed by different departments and different localities, such as machine tools, cars, forklift trucks, motors, ball bearings and so on, specialized companies separated from all departments and all localities should be set up. Various types of cooperation for manufacturing basic parts and components, for processing and for developing technology in the machine-building industry should be organized and based in large- and medium-size cities. Centers or specialized factories for founding and forging, manufacturing tools, maintaining and repairing equipment, heat-treatment, electroplating, collecting technical information, and so forth should be set up.

Plans to gradually organize during the readjustment period all scattered machine-building industrial enterprises to form complex bodies or to build cooperative relationships so that there will be a machine-building industry network should be initiated.

#### The State Council Sets up a Machine-Building Industry Committee

In the meantime the management structure in the machine-building industry should also be reformed step by step. The State Council has set up a machine-building industry committee to exercise overall leadership over the entire machine-building industry. Under the leadership of the machine-building industry committee, unified planning, unified principles and policies, and unified organization are practiced in order to change the situation of departments being disconnected from each other and having the irrational blockading between localities. The division of work among specialized machine-building departments and general machine-building departments is being readjusted and more interregional and interdepartmental specialized companies or combined companies are being set up. Reform is being carried out so that there will be division of work within one major trade and also crisscrossing cooperation in the machine-building industry in order to simplify the administrative structure, improve operation and management and to raise efficiency.

No matter whether it is readjustment or reorganizing and reform, all activities should proceed from the needs of the overall situation and society, and both administrative methods and economic methods should be used so that the machine-building industry can meet the developing needs of the national economy, that the machine-building industry can be more proportionate in relations to other industries and agriculture, that the internal proportion in machine-building industry can be more appropriate and that the structure of the machine-building industry can be more rational. All these will mark the success of readjustment and reorganization of the machine-building industry.

#### The Scale of Industry Should Be Reduced

Great changes will take place in China's machine-building industry during its readjustment and reorganization. There will be new changes in the scale, in the number of enterprises, in the output value and in speed. What attitude one takes toward these changes is an important issue in correctly understanding and correctly estimating the trend of development in China's machine-building industry.

The scale should be reduced. China's machine-building industry has a large scale and an enormous foundation. It has fixed assets of over 100 billion yuan. This scale has already exceeded the state's capability and has gone beyond the capacities of supplies in energy and raw and semifinished materials. Overproduction already exists. Under these circumstances, reducing the scale of construction in order to avoid overexpansion in the machine-building industry is a correct decision to implement the policies of doing what one is capable of and seeking truth from facts. Shifting from the past practice of relying on increasing investment and new construction to develop the machine-building industry to increasing output through tapping potentials, improving results through reform and raising efficiency through reorganizing is an important change in the policy of China's economic construction.

The number of enterprises should be reduced, "closing, suspending, merging or shifting" some backward factories, excess factories, deficit factories and duplicate factories on the basis of having ascertained the situation and having arranged them in order of importance and urgency will not affect the overall situation in any way; instead we can use the limited energy and raw and semifinished materials to the best advantage and with better economic results. This reduction of the number of enterprises conforms with the requirements of objective economic laws. This is something good and not something bad. Of course, losses will be incurred in the process of "closing, suspending, merging or shifting," but we should try our best to minimize these losses.

### The Output Value Will Become Lower

Output value will become lower. In the past, high output value was pursued in disregard of quality and in disregard of whether the products were marketable. Consequently, the output value was high but the products did not sell well and piled up in large quantities in the stores, creating extremely serious waste. If production is carried out according to needs, products are suited to sale and those false output values and inadequate output values are lowered, it will undoubtedly improve the social economic results and will benefit the country and the people.

Speed should be decreased. In the past, the speed of China's industrial development could be considered fast if compared with the rest of the world, but if resulted in production squeezing out the standard of living, for a long time, the people's standard of living has not been raised much and this has dampened the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people. It is the fervent desire of the people of the whole country to appropriately decrease the speed of development in heavy industry, to increase the speed of development in agriculture and light industry and to more rapidly develop the production of the means of subsistence. Therefore, sufficiently decreasing the speed of development in heavy industry, including machine-building industry, means breaking with the erroneous "leftist" guiding ideology of "high quotas and high speed" which predominated in the past and blazing new trail of investing less but achieving better results and higher efficiency in accordance with China's actual conditions.

### Increase the Export of Machinery and Electrical Products

It is an important economic decision to increase the production of readily marketable products, raise the quality of products and to increase export through readjustment and reorganization. It is not only necessary but also possible to increase the export of machinery and electrical products. The reason is because only if we increase the export of machinery and electrical products can we change the structure of China's export products, and increase foreign exchange earnings; balance import and export in foreign trade and gradually change the irrational situation of having more machinery and electrical products imported than exported; only with competition in the foreign market can China's machine-building industry be developed and improved, and can the economic intercourse and cooperation with foreign countries be expanded. It is also entirely possible to increase the export of machinery and electrical products. This is because China's machine-building industry has a substantial foundation and relatively complete capabilities in machine manufacturing. The current volume of trade in machinery and electrical products in the foreign market is over \$500 billion. China's export of machinery and electrical products accounts for only 7 out of the 10,000 varieties which are available in the international market and accounts for 2.9 percent of China's total output volume. This is completely out of step with China's enormous machine-building industry capability. Labor wages in China are low and products are usually relatively cheap and have a relatively high competitive edge; the technical level of China's machinery and electrical products is suitable for Southeast Asia, the Gulf region and some countries in South America where there are vast markets; some labor-intensive type medium and low-grade products also have a good market in Europe and the United States. Regarding Hong Kong's market, over \$20 billion of machinery and electrical products are imported each year, but those imported from China only account for 2.3 percent. If we do our work conscientiously in increasing the competitiveness of products in addition to the existing favorable geographical and human conditions, it is entirely possible to increase our exports to Hong Kong.



In the past few years, China's machinery and electrical products have been exported to over 100 countries and regions. The voyage has commenced, ties with new and old friends have been established, channels are broadly open and customers who are willing to have economic intercourse with China and sell China's machinery and electrical products have signed contracts and reached agreements with China in succession. There are bright prospects for increasing the export of machinery and electrical products.

#### "Fist" Products Need Further Improvement

Arduous efforts are still needed in order to turn possibility into reality. First, the production and improvement of "fist" products should be vigorously promoted. The so-called fist products are products with high quality, low cost of production and a certain international reputation or readily marketable products with bright prospects for development. At present tens of categories of products such as machine tools, parts and components for cars, ships, textile machines, electronic products, special equipment for coal mines, diesel engines, industrial bearings, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, motors and so on are already up to the mark. From now on, full cooperation is needed from different quarters to increase and expand the production of "fist" products and at the same time to study the competition's products in order to find out the weak points of our products so that production of these products can be improved and a stable and growing foreign market for them can be maintained. Second, rigorous quality control should be established for export products. Quality certificates should be issued by industrial departments responsible for those products judged qualified for export before they can be exported. Products which have not been inspected or which are not qualified will not be allowed to be exported. As for complete sets of equipment, the system of a general organization being responsible for all deliveries should be set up in all machine-building departments. Third, service work should be earnestly improved and contracts should be sincerely fulfilled. Timely delivery of goods, supply of parts and components, repair and maintenance service and packaging requirements should be ensured. Sale and service networks should be gradually set up abroad and a professional contingent for repair and maintenance should be organized to give timely service to purchasers and to train repair and maintenance technical personnel to be assigned to sales agents. Finally, there should be unified approach in foreign trade and customers relations. A series of policies should be formulated to support and encourage export. Enterprises and foreign trade should be restructured to meet the needs abroad.

In short, after China's machine-building industry is readjusted and reorganized, the essence will be maintained and developed and the dross will be discarded and eliminated. During the period of readjustment, the machine-building industry will not collapse after one setback or stagnate, but will develop while being readjusted, improve while being reorganized, increase its exports while competing and forge ahead while being readjusted and reorganized.



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